FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

*Eastern Europe*

Vol II No 056 24 March 1987

ALBANIA

Cami, Myftiu Attend Academy of Sciences Assembly B 1
Cooperativists Allowed Higher Prices for Produce B 2
[BASHKIMI 12 Mar]
Press Urges Closer Attention to Export Plan B 3
[ZERI I POPULLIT 12 Mar]
Carcani Cables Thanks to Romania's Dascalescu B 4
[SCINTEIA 19 Mar]
Alia Greets Pakistani Leader on National Day B 4

BULGARIA

Party Daily Comments on Reagan News Conference C 1
[Mateev in RABOTNICHESKO DELO 21 Mar]
Reportage on Solomentsev-Led Delegation Visit C 2
Arrives 23 Mar C 2
Begins Talks With Papazov C 2
Sofia Meeting Marks USSR Friendship Treaty C 2
[Sokolova in RABOTNICHESKO DELO 19 Mar]
Press Reports on Anniversary C 3
Petur Mladenov Departs for Moscow Pact Meeting C 5
Felfe, SED Delegation Begin Visit 18 Mar C 5
Felfe Received by Zhivkov C 5
Zhivkov Talks Described C 6
[East Berlin]
Ends Visit, Departs C 6

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Paper Examines U.S. Refusal of Visas to Soviets D 1
[Latta in Bratislava PRAVDA 14 Mar]
Chnoupek Leaves for Pact Ministers Meeting D 1
Haman, USSR's Konyshev Discuss Industry D 2
Havlin Receives Grigoryev, CPSU CC Delegation D 2
Belorussian Delegation Arrives for Joint Talks D 2
Lenart Receives Petrov D 2
Colotka, Hrivnak Meet Visitors D 3
Hoffmann Addresses Metal Workers' Congress D 3
[PRACE 10 Mar]
Work of Party Organizations Undergoing Review D 7
[RUDE PRAVO 10 Mar]

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC


Sindermann, Delegation Arrive in Tokyo on Visit E 1
Talks With Hara, Kuranari E 1
Received by Nakasone E 2
Honecker Chairs State Council of State Session E 3


HUNGARY


Lazar Invites Bulgaria's Atanasov To Visit F 1
TU Official on Manpower Reductions, Unemployment F 2
[NEPSZAVA 10 Mar]
Decline in Manpower Statistics for 1986 Noted F 3
[MAGYAR HIRLAP 13 Mar]


POLAND


Terrorists Claim Responsibility for Bombing G 1
[Vienna KURIER 22 Mar]
Walesa To Visit Rome After Pope's June Visit G 1
[ANSA]
Joint Talks Focus on USSR Agricultural Cooperation G 1
[TRYBUNA LUDU 9 Mar]
Orzechowski Reports on Foreign Policy to Sejm G 2
[TRYBUNA LUDU 19 Mar]
SZTANDAR MLODYCH Reports Feb Economic Development G 9
[16 Mar]


ROMANIA


ABIT Deputy Chairman Robertson Arrives for Visit H 1
Received by Ceausescu H 1
Meets With Ancuta, Vaduva H 1
Ceausescu Chairs RCP Political Body Meeting H 2
Ceausescu Meets Greek CP Interior Leader H 2
RCP Message to Cypriot Socialist Party Congress H 3
[SCINTEIA 8 Mar]
SFRY Youth Delegation Visits 16-18 Mar H 5
Ceausescu Toasts Singh at New Delhi Dinner H 5
[SCINTEIA 11 Mar]
Ceausescu Toasts President of Burma 14 Mar H 8
[SCINTEIA 15 Mar]


YUGOSLAVIA


DER SPIEGEL Interviews President Mikulic I 1
[Hamburg DER SPIEGEL 23 Mar]
Success Expected in Talks on Rescheduling Debt I 7
Government Hopes for Improved Relations With EEC I 7
FRG Economic Ties Deemed 'Successful' I 8
Radio Assails Iranian Reports on Muslims I 8
Tirana Television Emitting 'Aggressive Signal' I 9
[Djikamovic in POLITIKA 27 Feb]
FEC Meets on Economy, Intervention Law I 10
Mikulic Called on To Explain Intervention Law I 11

Bread Prices Increased in Pristina I 11
Dissatisfied Transportation Workers Hold Strike I 12
Post, Telecommunications Charges To Rise I 12
Zagreb Refinery Halts Production 23-28 March I 12
Slovene Timber Workers Discuss Plant's Future I 12
Defense Committee Views Constitutional Changes I 13

CAMI, MYFTIU ATTEND ACADEMY OF SCIENCES ASSEMBLY

AU171155 Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 17 Mar 87

[Text] Tirana, March 17 (ATA) -- The Assembly of the Academy of Sciences on further development of the scientific activity in the light of the decisions of the 9th Congress of the party was convened in Tirana on March 16.

Leading cadres of the departments, working people of various study scientific and educational institutions and other guests attended. The member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the party, Comrade Foto Cami; the member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, Manush Myftiu, and other comrades were also present.

The president of the Academy of Sciences, Prof. Aleks Buda held the report on behalf of the Presidium of the Academy. The report reflected the achievements marked over the year 1986 and represented the main directions of the whole studying and researching and scientific activities of the Academy and its institutions to implement the tasks set by Comrade Ramiz Alia in the 9th Congress of the party.

The member of the Academy and director of the Institute of History, Prof. Stefanaq Pollo; the member of the Academy, Mentor Permeti, the director of the Institute of Informatics and Applied Mathematics, Kristian Bukuroshi; the director of the Mining and Geological Institute, Aleksander Cino; the correspondent member of the Academy and minister of construction, Farudin Hoxha; the member of Academy and director of the Institute of Linguistics and Literature, Prof. Androkli Kostallari; the director of the Institute of Hydrometereology, Javer Cobani, as well as the director of the Institute of the Economic Studies, Prof. Hasan Banja, made contributions to the report.

The speakers spoke among others, on the further extension of the studies, on the actual problems, the patriotic and revolutionary traditions of our people on the safeguarding assertion of its identity, on the work being done in the field of biology to promote studies in the field of genetics, biochemistry, physiology, etc., on the contributions of the informatics net to the service of the production and strengthening of the various sectors of economy, on the measures taken to go through the studies on the climatic-landing conditions of our country and put them in service of the economy and especially of the agriculture, of the constant uplift of the teaching level of the Albanian language in schools and the deepening of the action to collect folk words and expressions, on the contribution of the Academy of Sciences to the field of the medical studies, etc.

Comrade Foto Cami took also the floor at the meeting. He said among others in his speech that our party has always paid a special care to the great role of the sciences regarding the economic and social development of the country. This care has made possible that our new science develop and progress and take over increasingly important tasks. The contribution of the researches and the scientific studies to the development of the country has always been felt and this has been on the rise, making possible coping with a lot of complicated problems put forward by the practice of socialist construction.

Further on he dwelt on the tasks for elevating the effectively of the scientific activities, argued the great importance the complex studies assume at present and stressed the priority that should be given to the accuracy and the solutions scientifically argued in every study.

Then he underlined the great role of the social sciences in the life of the country, in the communist education of the masses and in the solution of the conceptual problems our society is faced with, as well as the progress that is made in these fields of knowledge. Marxist-Leninist theory, the teachings of the party and of Comrade Enver Hoxha, the experience we have gathered constitute the unshakable base we must rely on to cope with the big tasks we are faced with in every field of life, concluded Comrade Foto Cami.

COOPERATIVISTS ALLOWED HIGHER PRICES FOR PRODUCE

AU171115 Tirana BASHKIMI in Albanian 12 Mar 87 p 2

[Article by Mynyr Maska, deputy chairman of the Committee for Prices and Standards: "Pricing as a Tool in Increasing Production and the Incomes of Cooperativists"]

[Excerpt] Implementing the decisions of the ninth party congress, the Council of Ministers has recently enacted important measures for the benefit of agricultural cooperatives to increase incomes and refine relations through the effective use of price leverages. This decision, in Decree No 421, aims to attain the following objectives:

First, to raise the incomes of the peasantry through increasing purchase prices, with an annual gain of 50 million leks a year. This measure is aimed at narrowing the differences between town and country, and within cooperatives, between those of the lowland, hilly, and mountainous variety, giving priority to the last category.

Second, to encourage the increased efficiency of crop and livestock production through a more harmonious profitability among different agricultural products; this way no one will be able to sit back or lose interest in production. Third, the means of exchange between the state and agricultural cooperatives will be refined, and better utilized to increase production and its quality, and the redistribution of incomes.

The above decision marks a new qualitative leap in the field of exchange and the use of price and tarift levers in implementing the party's economic policy. Beginning in 1987, the differentiation in purchase prices among cooperatives will cover a wide range of agricultural products. These prices are set higher than those of 1986, according to the classification of agricultural cooperatives. So, while purchase prices as a whole will rise by 19 million leks, these prices will be differentiated according to weight into six groups with two standards of quality, and into three groups according to type of cooperative. Whereas in 1986 900 leks were paid per quintal for first grade veal or beef on the hoof and at an average weight of 136 kg per head, during this year lowland cooperatives will be paid 950 leks, hilly cooperatives 1,000 leks, and mountainous cooperatives 1,050 leks. For cattle weighing 241-290 kg per head, the purchase price for lowland cooperatives will rise 36 percent in comparison with 1986, and 40 percent for hilly and 44 percent for mountainous cooperatives. This plan makes it advantageous to increase the weight of cattle delivered for slaughter.

The prices of other products will rise, too. Wool and hide prices will rise to give the countryside an extra 13 million leks. Here, too, priority will be given to first and second grades of wool (fine, semifine, or semicoarse), with the largest increase for coarse wool which the economy needs for the production of carpets and rugs; produced for export, this economic section employs a considerable number of workers. There will also be higher purchase prices for tobacco products totalling about 15.5. million leks, with the number of quality grades simplified from six down to four. [paragraph continues]

The prices of beans, 2-rowed barley, and cotton will rise, with a total gain for the countryside of 5.5 million leks.

In addition, a supplementary stimulus above the purchase price will be paid for quantities of wheat, corn, rye, 2-rowed barley, beans, tobacco, meat, etc. delivered in excess of the plan, with the proviso that the production plan is fulfilled. This is another measure which puts pricing policy in the service of increasing production in quantity and quality. This bonus will also be paid for sugar beets, sunflowers, olives and cotton, when their quality level attains more than 16 percent sugar, in the case of sugar beets, 41 percent oil in sunflowers; 19.5 percent oil in olives, and when cotton is above first and second grade. [passage omitted]

PRESS URGES CLOSER ATTENTION TO EXPORT PLAN

AU121224 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 12 Mar p 2

[Petro Dode article: "The Tasks of the Export and Import Plans Are a Unity, but Exports Have Priority"]

[Excerpts] The tasks of the plan for foreign trade goods traffic are of particular importance for the development of the economy and of other areas of the nation. The party teaches us that exports and imports must always be considered as a unity. Exports are not an end in themselves, and imports cannot be made without exports; but within this framework, in actual work for the performance of tasks, exports have priority. [passage omitted]

In practice, where there are shortfalls in exports, shortcuts are found, and mechanical suggestions are made for cutting imports. This fosters a spirit of retreat and passivity, and imperils the social and economic targets which are laid down by the plan. An active and revolutionary standpoint is not to immediately look for ways to cut imports, but to make efforts and take steps to fulfill the plan, to uncover new reserves and opportunities that boost efforts and earn the planned foreign currency. [passage omitted]

In some districts, in the process of implementing the plan, alongside much labor with a revolutionary attitude, mistaken and devitalizing ways of thinking are noticeable. When the progress of work in export tasks is under discussion people often speak in generalities, or even reluctantly, in a self-exculpatory way. When the discussion passes on to applications for imports, all kinds of requests for imports above the plan are submitted with "justifications," claiming that they are useful, etc. While good suggestions are made in this area, they are one-sided; the suggestions are not linked to increased exports and the most economical use of imports, to the thorough use of the material base we have, and to our human and technical resources.

We must bear well in mind that the ninth party congress stressed that the balance of payments becomes healthier through higher exports, a relative reduction in imports, through economies in goods which can be exported, and the replacement of goods brought from abroad with domestic products. To make these party guidelines a reality, the initiatives of the masses and the base organs of the economy and the state must be given full support. This duty, which was emphasized by Comrade Ramiz Alia at the second AWP Central Committee plenum, is not only for the District Party Committees, but for the central administration too.

Statistics from last year and the first months of this year show that there are shortcomings in the meeting of export targets, mainly for subjective reasons. The main question here is the prompt fulfillment of production plans for export items in quantity, quality, and variety. [paragraph continues]

There are some agricultural cooperatives and enterprises who have not done well in meeting planned targets in export items, and party organizations have not referred the responsibility for this to the relevant cadres and working people at the base, who are closely tied to these duties. Such duties should become the object of greater efforts on the part of District Party Committees and the Executive Committees of District People's Councils.

One other thing to be criticized is that plenty of cases have been noticed where, although the production plan is reported as fulfilled, the delivery plan for exports is not. This occurs because the same care is not shown for preparing goods for dispatch to the foreign trade enterprises, and because transport enterprises do not always give priority to their export duties. In these cases, too, the attitude of party organizations must be more energetic, as demanded by the decisions of the ninth party congress.

The party organizations in the foreign trade organs, from the enterprises to the central administration, have a no less important duty. Passive attitudes and hesitancy in these organs are especially damaging. The work of party organizations, on the basis of the guidelines of the ninth party congress and the duties life presents, should strengthen the sense of responsibility of every communist and cadre in these organs. The foreign trade organizations should try harder to secure export goods from producers on the basis of state plans and relevant contracts, considering both quantity and quality, and in the right place at the right time. The times demand that the role of foreign trade be more prominent, with profitable exports, and new export opportunities, to increase national production, and save funds on imports. [passage omitted]

CARCANI CABLES THANKS TO ROMANIA'S DASCALESCU

AU201425 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 19 Mar 87 p 5

[Text] Comrade Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania, has received a cable from Comrade Adil Carcani, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, in which the latter expresses thanks for the congratulations conveyed to him on his reinvestiture in that position.

ALIA GREETS PAKISTANI LEADER ON NATIONAL DAY

AU231310 Tirana ATA in English 0730 GMT 23 Mar 87

[Text] Tirana, March 23 (ATA) -- The President of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Comrade Ramiz Alia, sent a message of greetings to the president of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, Ziaul Haq:

"On occasion of the anniversary of your national day, on behalf of the Albanian people, the Presidium of the People's Assembly and in my name, I have the pleasure to convey to you and through you to the friendly Pakistani people the sincere greetings and wishes for the development and progress of the country.

"I avail myself of the opportunity to wish that the friendly relations between Albania and Pakistan further develop in the future."

PARTY DAILY COMMENTS ON REAGAN NEWS CONFERENCE

AU231415 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 21 Mar 87 p 5

[Commentary by Ioan Mateev, New York correspondent: "No News Does Not Always Mean Good News"]

[Text] New York, 20 March -- President Reagan's 39th press conference since he became President of the United States, last night, was awaited with great interest. The leader of the U.S. administration had not appeared before the press for as long as 4 months.

Perhaps under different circumstances this long absence might not have evoked such lively comment. In this case however, it was confirmed that the President was deliberately avoiding such a meeting, at a time of acute political crisis in Washington, and of important processes and events in domestic and international life.

Within the short time granted for the press conference, 13 journalists had the opportunity to ask approximately 30 questions. Despite the persistent preliminary suggestion to journalists that attention be focused on the urgent tasks of domestic and foreign policy, the President was forced to answer questions concerning various aspects of the Irangate scandal 24 times. Inasmuch as he gave answers that led to even more questions, the press conference actually confirmed that this scandal continues to overshadow political life in Washington, and that this burden will not be removed from the shoulders of the administration unless it corrects its way of thinking, and the practical actions that caused the scandal. This impression is intensified by the fact that throughout the 30 minute press conference, despite his obviously careful preparation, the President was constantly on the defensive, not only because of the aggressive and unceremonious behavior of the American journalists, which does not conform to European notions, but also because of the very meaning of the questions and answers.

Obviously, the conviction that prevails in the White House is that the action of selling weapons and illegal support for the contras is correct, but mistakes in its implementation have led to its failure. This means that partiality still prevails over the lessons drawn from the trend that provoked the crisis of confidence in the present administration.

This is also the impression created by the answer to the only question touching upon the most important issue of our epoch -- halting the arms race. Asked about the administration's intention to interpret "freely" the text of the SALT treaty with the USSR, the President insisted that this document allegedly permits the United States to persist in developing the SDI program, repeating once more the unfounded accusation that the USSR had failed to observe the limitations of the treaty. This well-known cliche destroyed even the last opportunity to focus the press conference on other important problems about which the administration was supposed to be concerned.

The event ended with a "devastating" reply concerning Vice President George Bush. This is how it was described by observers. Attacked at the last moment with a question about whether the vice president had opposed the affair of the weapons sales, Reagan answered with a categorical "no." These reassurances completely contradict Bush's own declaration. Bush has already begun to prepare for his 1988 presidential campaign and is trying to create the impression that he had as little as possible to do with this unpleasant affair. It cannot be excluded that Reagan's "no" may have serious consequences both for Bush and the Republican Party.

REPORTAGE ON SOLOMENTSEV-LED DELEGATION VISIT

Arrives 23 Mar

AU231102 Sofia BTA in English 1041 GMT 23 Mar 87

[Text] Sofia, March 23 (BTA) -- A delegation of the Committee for Party Control with the CC of the CPSU, led by its chairman Mr. Mikhail Solomentsev, member of the Politburo of the CC of the CPSU, arrived here today on a working visit.

The guests were welcomed by Mr. Chudomir Aleksandrov, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP, Mr. Nacho Papazo, chairman of the Central Auditing Commission of the BCP, and Mr. Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the CC of the BCP.

Begins Talks With Papazov

AU231945 Sofia BTA in English 1900 GMT 23 Mar 87

[Text] Sofia, March 23 (BTA) -- The visiting delegation of the Committee for Party Control of the CC of the CPSU, headed by Mr Mikhail Solomentsev, Politburo member of the CC of the CPSU, opened talks with Mr Nacho Papazov, chairman of the BCP Central Control and Audit Commission, and with senior members of the commission.

The sides briefed each other on the tasks facing now the two party's auditing bodies. They exchanged experience on the role and place of these party organs in the accelerated reconstruction and qualitatively new growth in the two countries. An emphasis was laid on the guidelines for a democratization of party and social life, on the functions of the party control bodies in the struggle against the negative phenomena and in the assertion of the Leninist principles and norms. The sides stressed the growing importance of openness in the new conditions.

SOFIA MEETING MARKS USSR FRIENDSHIP TREATY

AU201745 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 19 Mar 87 p 6

[Zina Sokolova report: "Pure and Holy, Fraternal Friendship"]

[Excerpts] Yesterday the 39th anniversary of the signing of the first Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance Treaty Between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the USSR was marked in Sofia.

The traditional celeberation of this notable date, 18 March 1948, took place for the first time in an untraditional situation. The festivities were hosted by the students and teaching staff of the Karl Marx Higher Economics Institute. This choice was no accident, since this is where the cadres are trained who will implement the long-term program for cooperation between our two countries.

The meeting was attended by Nacho Papazov, chairman of the All-National Committee for Bulgarian-Soviet Friendship and chairman of the Central Control-Auditing Commission of the BCP, and Tsola Dragoycheva, honorary chairman of the All-National Committee for Bulgarian-Soviet Friendship.

Leonid Grekov, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the USSR to Bulgaria, was an honored guest at the celebration. [passage omitted]

## Press Reports on Anniversary

AU201800 [Editorial Report] The Sofia press on 18 March carries three items commenting on the 39th anniversary of the signing of the first Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Aid between Bulgaria and the USSR. Sofia OTECHESTVEN FRONT in Bulgarian on 18 March carries on pages 1 and 3 a 700-word undated interview with Tatyana Alekseyevna Vodvizhenska, chief secretary of the Soviet Society for Soviet-Bulgarian Friendship with the paper's Moscow correspondent Vasil Asparukhov entitled: "Course of Comprehensive Unification." Sofia TRUD in Bulgarian on 18 March publishes on pages 1 and 3 a 1700-word report of an undated meeting with Anatoliy Ivanovich Gorkun, chairman of the Combined Trade Union Committee at the Soviet Embassy in Bulgaria, and five named Soviet specialists working in Bulgaria, by Nikolay Gavrilov, under the title "The Living Power of the Brotherly Shoulder." Finally, Sofia ZEMEDELSKO ZNAME in Bulgarian on 18 March carries on page 1 and on the first page of the included 2-page supplement OKTOMVRIYSKA SVETLINA ("October Light") an 1,800-word article by Yuriy Ilin, counsellor on economic affairs at the Soviet Embassy in Bulgaria, entitled "Mutual Interests, Uniform Rhythm."

In her OTECHESTVEN FRONT interview, Vodvizhenska stresses the significance of the friendship treaty in laying the basis for the latest development of Bulgarian-Soviet relations, which "are being raised to a new higher stage," marked by "deepening of economic, scientific, technical and political cooperation and full participation in socialist economic integration, specialization, and production work-sharing." She states that these new factors were taken into account at the recent sixth conference of the Soviet-Bulgarian Friendship Society and the just-completed fifth accountability-election conference of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Links With Foreign Countries. Her society now aims "to attract a wider circle of labor collectives in the USSR and Bulgaria to our work," especially those involved in economic cooperation, and "to acquaint the Soviet collectives in more detail with life in Bulgaria."

Gavrilov begins his report in TRUD by recording Anatoliy Gorkun's statement that since the signing of the friendship treaty "more than 250 industrial enterprises and projects have been built in Bulgaria with Soviet aid. More than 26,000 Bulgarian specialists have been trained in Soviet enterprises, and about 75,000 workers, technicians, and engineers have raised their professional skills working directly on projects of Bulgarian-Soviet cooperation." Later Gavrilov describes the current state of affairs: "At present more than 200 Soviet and 150 Bulgarian scientific research and project design organizations are taking part in this cooperation. During the last 5-year-plan period they jointly worked out 100 problems, which resulted in the creation of 83 new types of machines, equipment, and instruments, 78 technological processes, and 12 new types of materials."

The report then gives Gorkun's views on the new forms of cooperation, whose "strategic directions" were laid out in the long-term cooperation agreement signed by Mikhail Gorbachev and Todor Zhivkov. "We are speaking here," says Gorkun, "not merely of cooperation, but of close coordination in solving scientific, technical, and economic tasks," by "developing direct links between the partners," and "creating joint scientific-research and design organizations and scientific-production trusts and combines."

Gavrilov then reports personal statements by the five Soviet specialists working in Bulgaria who were present at the meeting: Aleksandr Verkhorubov, chief engineer for setting up automatic control systems for technological processes attached to the Leonid Brezhnev Metallurgical Combine; Vladimir Peganov, candidate of technical sciences, working since 1983 as a consultant to the Rare Metals Economic Trust; Vidor Zhelvakov, working in Bulgaria since 1984 as representative of the Volga Vehicle Works for the repair and servicing of the works' vehicles; Vadim Yushkov, working as a foreman-demonstrator at the Heavy Machine-Building Works near Radomir; and Aleksandr Petrov, working since 1984 in a responsible design collective at the Interprogram Institute. Verkhorubov notes that the main problem he encountered in Bulgaria was "raising production quality," and that he receives full friendly cooperation from his Bulgarian colleagues. Peganov refers to new technologies being introduced for ore processing by joint work conducted in his institute. Zhelvakov describes his work on developing a vehicle servicing network in Bulgaria, and Yushkov refers to inventions and improvements developed in cooperation with his Bulgarian colleagues. Finally, Petrov states that the exchange of experience and ideas in his highly qualified Bulgarian-Soviet collective "led to considerable successes for the Interprogram Institute," which is well known both in Bulgaria and in the USSR.

In his ZEMEDELSKO ZNAME article, Counsellor Ilin first comments on the fact that "every Bulgarian knows that the flagships of Bulgarian industry, such as the Kremikovtsi Metallurgical Combine, the first nuclear power station in the Balkans, the Burgas and Pleven petrochemical combines, the Devnya chemical complex -- the largest in Europe, and others were built with technical aid from the USSR." He continues with other facts and figures on Soviet aid, which helped build enterprises that "produce about 65 percent of the country's industrial output." Ilin then dwells on the importance of the long-term cooperation agreement between the USSR and Bulgaria until the year 2000 and the Complex Program for Scientific-Technical Cooperation of the CEMA Member-Countries Until the Year 2000 for "accelerating the development of the national economies in the USSR and Bulgaria."

Ilin then gives some details of Soviet assistance during the current 5-year-plan period "in the construction, reconstruction, and modernization of 115 industrial enterprises and other installations," especially for Bulgaria's power and heat-supply industry, noting that "almost 60 percent of the equipment deliveries will be for the electric power industry, 52 percent of which will be for nuclear power stations."

Later Ilin reviews the "quality changes in progress" in the Bulgarian economy, mirroring the restructuring of the Soviet economy that has started. He notes that during the Ninth 5-year-plan "24 installations built in Bulgaria 15 or more years ago with Soviet technical assistance are to be reconstructed and modernized." Ilin stresses the importance of "the new, progressive forms of dialogue," illustrated by the work of the two Soviet-Bulgarian scientific-production combines "Ivanovo-ZMM" and "Krasniy Proletariy-Beroe" in the field of metal-cutting machines. He looks forward to the creation of similar direct links in mining and between agro-industrial complexes.

According to Ilin, the most immediate tasks are "to speed up the construction of projects, coordinating the delivery of complete equipment for them," and "to eliminate the shortcomings that have existed hitherto in the interrelations between the Soviet and Bulgarian organizations in the construction of projects." The chief projects for this year are "the No 5 power unit at the Kozloduy nuclear generating plant, the ammonia complex at the Dimitrovgrad Chemical Combine, and the USSR-Turkey transit gas pipeline."

Finally, Ilin refers to "certain unresolved problems", such as the fact that "individual enterprises built with Soviet technical aid are not being used to their full production capacities," "difficulties existing in the manning of installations with operating staff," and others. These problems can be resolved, suggested Ilin, by "stimulating work on the branch principle for establishing more effective direct links between similar enterprises in the Soviet Union and Bulgaria."

PETUR MLADENOV DEPARTS FOR MOSCOW PACT MEETING

AU231413 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1400 GMT Mar 87

[Text] Comrade Petur Mladenov departed for Moscow on 23 March. He will take part in the meeting of the Committee of the Foreign Ministers of the Warsaw Pact Member States. At Sofia airport he was seen off by Comrade Milko Balev; deputy ministers of foreign affairs; and other officials.

Leonid Grekov, USSR ambassador to Bulgaria, was also at the airport.

FELFE, SED DELEGATION BEGIN VISIT 18 MAR

LD181336 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1157 GMT 18 Mar 87

[Text] Sofia, 18 Mar (ADN) -- An SED delegation led by Werner Felfe, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee, arrived in Sofia today for a visit to the People's Republic of Bulgaria. At the center of the planned talks with representatives of the Bulgarian Communist Party and with agricultural scientists and farmers is an exchange of information and experience on the application of key technologies in agriculture. Opportunities for deepening and broadening bilateral cooperation are to be discussed. The GDR guests' itinerary includes tours of agricultural production and research facilities in the okrugs of Plovdiv and Smolyan.

Felfe Received by Zhivkov

AU202057 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 20 Mar 87

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, today received Werner Felfe, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, who is visiting Bulgaria at the invitation of the BCP Central Committee.

During the conversation, which took place in a cordial comradely atmosphere, they briefed one another on the tasks which the BCP and SED are solving at the present time. They also discussed ways to further expand and deepen cooperation between the two fraternal parties, as well as topical problems of international life.

Comrade Werner Felfe gave to Comrade Todor Zhivkov greetings from Comrade Erich Honecker. Comrade Todor Zhivkov expressed his thanks and on his own behalf conveyed good wishes to the GDR leader.

The meeting was attended by Vasil Tsanov, secretary of the BCP Central Committee.

## Zhivkov Talks Described

LD202342 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 2100 GMT 20 Mar 87

[Text] At the end of the visit by a SED Central Committee delegation to Bulgaria, Werner Felfe and Todor Zhivkov noted the trustful and fruitful cooperation of the two parties in all spheres.

The member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee and the general secretary of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee noted with satisfaction that this increasingly corresponds to the joint fundamental concern for steadily raising the capability of socialism for the benefit of peace and social progress. The two politicians emphasized the importance of the Soviet Union's peace policy, which through the latest initiative by Mikhail Gorbachev for the elimination of medium-range missiles in central Europe, has received powerful impulses. It is now essential to achieve international accords. These will give new aspects to the proposals for nuclear and chemical weapon-free zones in central Europe and in Balkans, as proposed by the GDR and Bulgaria.

## Ends Visit, Departs

AU212050 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 21 Mar 87

[Text] Werner Felfe, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, has been in Bulgaria on a 4-day visit at the invitation of the BCP Central Committee. He became acquainted with our party's experiences in implementing the April agrarian policy and with the problems and tasks being solved for the accelerated application of scientific and technical achievements in agriculture and the food industry.

Werner Felfe was received by Comrade Todor Zhivkov. He also visited a number of agricultural enterprises and scientific institutes in Plovdiv and Smolyan Okrugs. At meetings and talks with party, economic, and scientific figures specific measures were mapped out for deepening and broadening the cooperation in the agroindustrial field.

Today Werner Felfe departed from Bulgaria. At Sofia airport he was seen off by Comrades Milko Balev and Vasil Tsanov.

PAPER EXAMINES U.S. REFUSAL OF VISAS TO SOVIETS

AU201236 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 14 Mar 87 p 5

[Boris Latta article: "Washington Has Refused Entry Visas to Soviet Trade Unionists; Fear of Dialogue and Personal Contacts"]

[Excerpts] Recently a 10-member Soviet trade union delegation was supposed to attend a U.S. conference on safety and health protection at work. Unfortunately, the U.S. State Department, refused to grant the Soviet trade unionists entry visas, and thus their seats at the conference table remained unoccupied.

The refusal to grant Soviet citizens entry visas is not an isolated phenomenon in the practice of the present U.S. Administration, however. In this connection Soviet newspapers have published an interesting chronology of the past 6 years, but even so the published facts provide a telling picture of the unadorned fact that the United States is not interested in a genuine live dialogue, in an exchange of experience, in learning to know things as enshrined in the Final Act of the 1975 Helsinki CSCE. [passage omitted]

We could easily automatically add the latest instance of visa refusal to the above-mentioned chronology. Statistics will include one more instance, that is all; but what is important is that American authorities rejected the visa application of a delegation whose members -- within the framework of the above-mentioned conference -- were to speak, among other matters, about findings pertaining to problems of safety and health protection at work in light of the experience acquired after the Chernobyl nuclear power plant accident. This is experience which interests not only the community of experts in the United States. Unfortunately, while those in the White House very often operate with "live dialogue," a "broad flow of information" ["siroka informovanost"], and "personal contacts between U.S. and USSR citizens, "they decide very carefully who can and who cannot visit the United States. In this case the refusal of visa applications can have only one reason: The American public could learn the real truth about the tragic event at Chernobyl and would have to considerably amend the opinion it had made to date on the basis of tendentious information supplied by the American mass propaganda media and official government quarters.

Despite the condemnable stance of American Government quarters, the Soviet side does not close the door to a genuine dialogue between the working people of the two countries. Delegation member A. Semenov said that "we can meet in the USSR, at conferences, at symposiums in third countries." All the more so, since the exchange of information directly from this sphere strengthens the foundations of mutual understanding and trust and helps to attain the main objective: a world free of the nuclear threat.

CHNOUPEK LEAVES FOR PACT MINISTERS MEETING

LD231305 Prague CTK in English 1230 GMT 23 Mar 87

[Text] Prague March 23 (CTK) -- Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek today left for Moscow to attend a regular session of foreign ministers of the Warsaw Treaty member countries.

HAMAN, USSR'S KONYSHEV DISCUSS INDUSTRY

LD232301 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 2030 GMT 23 Mar 87

[Text] Josef Haman, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, today received Yuriy Konyshev, first deputy chairman of the Bureau for Machine Building of the USSR Council of Ministers. Comrade Konyshev heads a delegation of senior economic representatives conducting talks on establishing direct relations with Czechoslovak production and economic units in the engineering and the electrotechnical industry and on the organization of some joint Czechoslovak-Soviet enterprises and international associations.

In the course of a comradely conversation, Josef Haman and Yuriy Konyshev appreciated the importance of these talks and the conclusion of specific economic agreements. They also briefed each other about the current and the planned restructuring of the economic mechanism in both fraternal countries.

HAVLIN RECEIVES GRIGORYEV, CPSU CC DELEGATION

LD232253 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1600 GMT 23 Mar 87

[Text] Josef Havlin, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, received today a delegation of the CPSU Central Committee, led by Valentin Grigoryev, first deputy head of a department of the party Central Committee.

They exchanged experiences on the fulfillment of the conclusions of 16th CPCZ Congress and the 27th CPSU Congress, and the consequent sessions of the Central Committees of the two fraternal parties, particularly in the sphere of education and science policy.

During a friendly talk they stressed the important role of education and science in intensifying the economic and social advancement of the national economy of the two countries and the need for further advancement in the cooperation of education and scientific institutions aimed at the more effective utilization of their scientific-research capacities.

BELORUSSIAN DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR JOINT TALKS

Lenart Receives Petrov

LD201518 Prague Domestic Service in Slovak 1400 GMT 20 Mar 87

[Text] Jozef Lenart, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, received a delegation of the Belorussian SSR today in Bratislava. The delegation is headed by Aleksander Petrov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Belorussian SSR. Jozef Lenart briefed his guests on the conclusions of the fifth session of the CPCZ Central Committee. Aleksandr Petrov praised the results of his working visit to Czechoslovakia, which is aimed at developing direct contacts and furthering cooperation between enterprises in Czechoslovakia and the Belorussian SSR, especially in light industry.

Also present at the meeting was Miloslav Hruskovic, candidate member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and secretary of the CPSL Central Committee.

## Colotka, Hrivnak Meet Visitors

LD201513 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0700 GMT 20 Mar 87

[Text] Peter Colotka, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and Slovak prime minister, received a delegation of the Belorussian SSR headed by Aleksandr Petrov, deputy chairman of the Belorussian Council of Ministers, in Bratislava yesterday. Both officials discussed possibilities for further cooperation in different industrial sectors: [Prague Domestic Service in Slovak at 1700 GMT on 21 March reports: "Czechoslovak Deputy Premier Pavol Hrivnak received a Belorussian SSR delegation led by Aleksandr Petrov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, in Prague's Hrzan Palace today. They examined specific proposals for the broadening and deepening of mutual economic cooperation. They paid special attention to questions concerning developing direct enterprise contacts in the leather industry. Jaroslav Tlapak and Jaroslav Kansky, deputy premiers of the Czech and Slovak Socialist Republics; and Aleksandr Petrov, signed an agreement on the development of further mutual cooperation in the footwear industry"]

## HOFFMANN ADDRESSES METAL WORKERS' CONGRESS

AU170503 Prague PRACE in Czech 10 Mar 87 p 3

["Excerpts" from a speech by Karel Hoffmann, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Central Trade Union Council, at the Congress of the Trade Union Federation of Metal Industry Workers in Prague on 7 March]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] I would like to give you some food for thought relating to the data on competitions and competitors. The background materials note that 88.6 percent of metal workers compete and that 50.8 percent of them are members of collectives involved in the "Brigade of Socialist Labor" drive. These are exceptionally high figures. But what do they mean in practical terms? Under the enterprises' normal conditions, under the conditions of genuine competition and an informal approach to pledges, these figures would have to find their distinct expression in the fulfillment of the qualitative indicators of the plan. As this is not the case, we must realistically assess these high figures on competitors and strive to change this situation to achieve a certain harmony between quantitative and qualitative data on competitions and the "Brigade of Socialist Labor" drive. [passage omitted]

The situation is essentially as follows with regard to socialist competition in the spirit of the Initiative of the Central Trade Union Council [URO]: A great number of collectives, small and large, are not involved at all, either because of inadequate political and organizational work or because of a failure to establish the necessary conditions for this exceptionally demanding competition. Some other collectives and their pledges claim to endorse the URO initiative, but these pledges are not aimed at what we need most: qualitative indicators. And, finally, a small part of the collectives that have adopted correctly oriented pledges, are fulfilling these pledges, and are making undeniable contributions, cannot influence overall plan fulfillment, which is strong enough for these contributions to become manifested in the overfulfillment -- or, at same places, at least the fulfillment -- of qualitative indicators. Often their good results do not even suffice to offset and make up for shortfalls caused by shortcomings in provisions made for the plan, in management, in labor organization, and the like. [passage omitted]

The URO initiative did not come about by coincidence. It is an expression of long-term experience and a specific response to current problems and needs in developing the Czechoslovak economy. To a significant measure it meets the demands on socialist competition as they were formulated by Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev at the 18th Congress of Soviet Trade Unions. It focuses on qualitative indicators and conserving resources (it does not yet embrace the fulfillment of contractual deliveries); it makes it possible to eliminate the excessive number of diverse forms of competition (according to a survey carried out in all regions of the republic, there are 70 or more forms of competition at some places!); it does not tolerate formalism (that is why it is so difficult to spread it further); it does not require any paper work (the fulfillment is apparent at first glance from the data on plan fulfillment); and it renews competition between and among collectives.

All of this praises the URO initiative, whose unusually exacting nature, however, accounts for the relatively small involvement of collectives, including brigades of socialist labor. And so we have discovered that in January 1987 only 39 percent of enterprises adopted pledges to cut material costs, 35 percent to raise labor productivity, and as few as 9 percent to improve quality!

We call upon you to expeditiously unfold, together with your economic partners, intensive work in labor collectives that have not responded to the URO initiative so far to achieve a marked increase in the proportion of brigades of socialist labor involved in it. [passage omitted]

Let me now say a few words about care for the working people. Although it is the actual meaning and purpose of the trade unions' activity, we are still not coping with it adequately.

Let us call to mind some alarming facts mentioned in the Central Committee of the Trade Union Federation of Metal Industry Workers report. The program of reducing overtime work was not fulfilled; virtually no projects with a social character are included in the sector's plan for the period of the Eighth 5-Year Plan; in spite of the great dispersal of hazardous workplaces, we are not succeeding in reducing their number; neither directors nor chairmen of plant committees of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement personally carry out the third degree of labor safety control; there is a negative trend in the development of occupational diseases, whose number increased almost 30 percent over 5 years; the limits on the maximum weight to be carried by women are not observed in some cases; the problem of pay differentials between men and women persists; the social composition of trade union recreation voucher recipients is unfavorable for workers; and working people's letters show that some trade union agencies do not fully appreciate the protection of workers' rights and that the economic managements often violate the labor code, wage regulations, collective contracts, and the like.

These are some of the shortcomings when tending to workers, shortcomings which have been fully corroborated and reiterated in the debate and to which we can add many others: For example, the facts that: the number of work-related accidents in the metal industry has been declining at a much slower pace in recent years than in the national economy as a whole and that the number of lethal accidents remains unchanged, although in the CSSR as a whole it has declined almost 25 percent; the working conditions in the small forge of Skoda Plzen, in the foundry of Vsetin, and other operations are absolutely unacceptable and pose a daily health hazard to workers; public checks carried out in 1986 discovered 12,740 cases of oversight, more than 12 percent of which have lingered on for several years; in some operations one-third, or even more, of the staff work at hazardous workplaces and that such workplaces can be found even at brand-new production facilities; only 32.4 percent of plant committee chairmen personally take part in the third degree of labor safety control (which is less than in

enterprises of other trade union federations); the capacity of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement summer camps operated by the Metal Workers' Trade Union Federation is not fully utilized; the care for long-term employees who have retired is insufficient in a number of plants; and so forth.

Do you not think that this list of shortcomings is long (and I have not mentioned all of them) and that some of them have been around much too long and unnecessarily? And no improvement is in sight. The number of soft spots in the work of the entire Revolutionary Trade Union Movement in this regard is greater than we can accept and tolerate. However, it is not just the trade union agencies' responsibility to eliminate them. The main guilt of trade unionists is that they are not resolute and insistent enough in negotiating remedial measures with their partners.

It is the managerial sphere that must make sure these things are properly set. We are convinced the respective sectors are capable of quickly handling the most flagrant cases and, at the same time, of launching a broad program of remedial measures.

Allow me in this connection to link the conclusions for your own further activity with a characterization of the 18th Congress of Soviet Trade Unions and, particularly, to recall Comrade Gorbachev's speech there. Comrade Gorbachev made an incisive analysis of the consequences of Soviet trade union restructuring and their role under the new conditions. This analysis also applies fully to us and provides a clear answer to the questions and problems discussed above. [passage omitted]

It is, so to speak, as if Comrade Gorbachev's speech was also tailored to our conditions. Technocratic trends in our country are strongly and dangerously gaining ground and the trade unions do not resist them with sufficient activity; we also reconcile ourselves with serious shortcomings in caring for working people.

That is why we demand that the entire trade union aktiv recognize the validity of these party policy principles for the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement; consistently proceed from the fact that the protection of the working people's interests are not only the right, but also the basic duty of trade unions; and act more vigorously, in harmony with these requirements.

Comrade Gorbachev's speech and other materials of the 18th Congress of Soviet Trade Unions should also be studied and pondered by trade union agency partners at all levels. I am convinced that if this happens, even those leading state and economic officials who have until now either not taken note of the recommendations and comments of trade union agencies or have responded to them peevishly -- while at the same time they would love to shift the responsibility for all shortcomings to the trade unions incuding those in caring for the working people -- will finally realize the gravity of these materials and draw conclusions from this realization. Hopefully, they will then finally come to understand they should not try to boss the trade unions, swamp them with tasks [ukolovat odbory], and push them in a way that makes them perceive their activity in a one-sided way which, as has been repeatedly shown in the course of history, is absolutely ineffective because it is deadly for trade unions, leading to the loss of trust among members as well as to the loss of influence on members. Such trade unions are then incapable of enlisting the working people for active participation in implementing the party's policy. Trade union agencies' positions and views, which express the experience and the views of the working people, must be taken into consideration and not ignored.

I cannot but add that the consistent fulfillment of the resolutions of congresses and central Committee sessions and the consideration of working people's comments would prevent considerable and unnecessary losses and permit the attainment of more incisive results in the economy and in the social sphere.

This is why it is the trade union functionaries' duty to work more actively and to wage more boldly the struggle for party resolutions, for the interests of the working people, and against everyone who stands in the way of this.

As we have clearly expressed -- inter alia, at the 18th Congress of Soviet Trade Unions -- as trade unionists and as working people, we also wholeheartedly welcome in our country the process of restructuring and will take an active part in it with all our might. We are committeed advocates of this revolutionary movement because it creates more favorable conditions for the fulfillment of the resolution of the 17th CPCZ Congress, permits an acceleration of socioeconomic development and a rise in people's living standards, unfolds and deepens socialist democracy and subjects all actions in society to the control of the working people, strengthens the socialist system and enhances its attractiveness for working people all over the world, and draws the world closer to lasting peace and a secure life on our planet.

As we told the 18th Congress of the Soviet Trade Unions' delegates, based on our members' views, the response is particularly strong and favorable to the new style, new thinking, and new approaches; the direct contact of leading representatives with the working people; and their clear language, which is comprehensible for everyone.

We realize very well that restructuring's demands on the trade unions also comprise the demand to restructure the trade unions' activity themselves. This is a rigorous process, but this organization is capable of coming to terms with it. [passage omitted] Its attainment is facilitated by the approach of the party leadership, as expressed in the 18 February 1987 CPCZ Central Committee Presidium session's report. Another good prerequisite is the determination of the numerous trade union aktivs, as expressed at annual membership meetings, conferences, and, more and more in evidence, in the course of the republican and federal congresses of individual trade union federations. The considerable scale of functionary replacement at all levels and the influx of fresh and competent cadres establish conditions for restructuring trade union work and rapid advancement. [passage omitted]

When the URO Secretariat discussed the draft bill on the socialist enterprise and other Soviet and Czechoslovak documents -- and it did so several times -- it arrived at the following conclusion: Everything that is ahead of us has two aspects for trade unionists -- one concerning the trade unions as a whole and their role in society, and the second concerning the role of trade union agencies in plants and enterprises. Why? As you have surely noticed, the draft bill on the enterprise does not provide for the formation of any vertical structure. The formation of the self-management agencies of the work collectives remains at the enterprise level. And here it is necessary to closely examine and consider, taking into account our experience with the formerly existing plant councils and so forth, how to arrange the relationship between these self-management agencies and trade union agencies and what the place, role, and rights of plant and enterprise committees will be. [passage omitted]

The 11th All-Trade Union Congress will surely assume a position of principle on restructuring trade union activity and take a substantial step in this direction. However, because this is a matter and an interest that concerns the entire movement, it would be good if all trade unionists -- including the functionaries and members of our largest detachment, the Federation of Metal Industry Workers -- would, from the very beginning, take an active part in the solution of this responsible task.

I can only confirm what you followed in the media -- namely, that speaking in the name of 140 million Soviet trade unionists, the 18th Congress of Soviet Trade Unions expressed full support for the party's policy, the 27th CPSU Congress line, the conclusions of the January session of the CPSU Central Committe, and Mikhail Gorbachev's speech at the congress. Thus, the Soviet working people have unequivocally endorsed the strategy of acceleration and the renewal, restructuring, and democratization of society. The entire course of the congress, at which many authentic voices were heard, remarkable proposals were made, and sharply critical and self-critical words were addressed to the ranks in and outside the trade unions, conclusively demonstrated that restructuring has already become the cause of the working people, the cause of the Soviet people, and has therefore become irreversible. [passage omitted]

WORK OF PARTY ORGANIZATIONS UNDERGOING REVIEW

AU181336 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 10 Mar 87 p 3

[Interview with Jan Becka, head of political auditing section of the CPCZ's Central Control and Auditing Commission, by Vlastimil Bradac: "Greater Activity and More Responsibility; Talking About the Current Review by the Party's Control and Auditing Commissions" -- date and place not given]

[Excerpts] The CPCZ factory committees' leadership in creative activity, initiative, and higher responsibility for implementing the 17th CPCZ Congress conclusions will be reviewed in the first half of 1987 in selected party organizations. The review is being organized and conducted by the CPCZ's Central Control and Auditing Commission (UKRK) in conjunction with the CPCZ Central Comittee's political-organization department and with the control and auditing commissions at all levels of the party's structure. We have asked Comrade Jan Becka, head of the political auditing section of the CPCZ's UKRK, for more detailed information.

[Bradac] What has made such a review necessary?

[Becka] Despite the positive results achieved in implementing the strategic line of accelerating social and economic developmenmt through intensification and quality work, the congress resolutions are not being asserted at the required rate. [passage omitted]

We want the review campaign to help improve the quality of party work and encourage the expansion of new forms and methods of work. We also want it to uncover what is preventing us from progressing more rapidly. It will be carried out by an experienced aktiv of the CPCZ's regional and district control and auditing commissions' members, together with other party members entrusted with the task. It is mainly directed at party organizations operating in industry and agriculture; approximately 22-24 primary organizations and all-factory committees of the CPCZ in every district will be reviewed.

We have devoted great attention to preparing the campaign. [passage omitted]

[Bradac] What is the purpose of the review campaign?

[Becka] We will be checking two basic groups of problems: the fulfillment of the party's economic policy line, and the level of internal life in the party's organizations. We will be assessing whether the way the 17th CPCZ Congress conclusions have been elaborated will help to resolve the key political, economic, and ideological issues within the primary organizations' range of operations; and how the way the party tasks have been formulated helps the specific implementation of the conclusions. [paragraph continues]

At the same time we will evaluate the executive staff's approach to elaborating and ensuring the Eighth 5-year Plan tasks and how they have acquianted the working collectives with them and made use of their suggestions and ideas. We will concentrate on how the party organizations are implementing their right of control and how they are using this right to assess economic results and pursue economic tasks. He will review the orientation of eductational and mass-political work and its influence on the working people's development and activity.

The accomplishment of the current tasks makes it imperative to strengthen order, discipline, and responsibility in all sectors. In keeping with this, the control groups will be reviewing the implementation of measures adopted for the realization of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium's letter on improving the effectiveness of the fight against violations on the principles of socialist legality, morality, and discipline.

The good work of every party organization depends on how active its members are. That is why we will also be viewing the attention being devoted to improving the membership base's quality and to training it; whether it ensures a deepening of the party's influence at work places. We will not only assess the Communists' share in the activities of their organization, but also the work of the committee, the standard of members' meetings, and the meetings of party groups, as well as the way adopted resolutions are being implemented in practice. Party education will also not escape our attention. We will also examine cadre work, how exacting the comprehensive evaluation of cadres is, and the adopted conclusions.

Apart from these problems we will check the efficiency of the guidance being received by primary organizations from the CPCZ's district committee; the work of these committees with the chairmen and other members of the CPCZ factory organizations' committee; their regular contacts with the party organizations; the state of their information, and the settling of complaints.

[Bradac] What will the practical usefulness of the check be?

[Becka] The purpose and significance of all control lie in the improvement of work. [passage omitted] The executive staff and the party organizations mostly know very well that they will have to render accounts for their activities in 1 year's time, or 2 year's time. That is why it is necessary to work in a way that makes the actual results as favorable as possible during the next, follow-up review.

Thus the current control is not a campaign for its own sake. It will show us what has been improved, where the weaknesses lie, and where we must direct our energy.

[Bradac] We thank you for the interview.

SINDERMANN, DELEGATION ARRIVE IN TOKYO ON VISIT

LD230924 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0408 GMT 23 Mar 87

[Test] Tokyo, 23 Mar (ADN) -- A delegation of the GDR People's Chamber led by its president, Horst Sindermann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, arrived in Tokyo today. The GDR parliamentarians are to hold political talks in Japan at the invitation of the lower house of the Japanese parliament. During his visit Horst Sindermann will meet with Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone and Foreign Minister Tadashi Kuranari.

Talks With Hara, Kuranari

LD232212 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1633 GMT 23 Mar 87

[Text] Tokyo, 23 Mar (ADN) -- A People's Chamber delegation, headed by Horst Sindermann, president of the People's Chamber of the GDR and member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, had political talks in Tokyo today with prominent Japanese politicians. The delegation had meetings with the president of the Lower House, Kenzaburo Hara, the president of the Upper House, Masaaki Fujita, and Foreign Minister Tadashi Kuranari.

The People's Chamber delegation arrived today on an official visit to Japan of several days. In a statement on arrival the Tokyo Airport, Sindermann said that the most important purpose of the visit to to deepen further the political dialogue between the GDR and Japan and to promoe mutually advantageous cooperation.

The delegation includes Dr Hans Modrow, chairman of the parliamentary GDR-Japan Friendship Group, and other personalities.

In the Japanese parliament the president of the Lower House, Kenzaburo Hara, warmly welcomed the GDR delegation. He stressed that parliamentary relations have developed steadily for almost 15 years, and he paid tribute to the impressive economic growth and the high standard of living in the GDR.

Horst Sindermann and Kenzaburo Hara expressed their satisfaction that the parliamentary contacts have considerably stimulated the relations between the GDR and Japan, whcih were developing successfully on the basis of peaceful coexistence. Particularly since the state visit by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, to Japan and the official visit to the GDR by Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, important progress has been made. The talks between Erich Honecker and Yasuhiro Nakasone in Berlin introduced a new phase in the bilateral relations. The importance of the meeting of a group of Japanese parliamentary deputies with Erich Honecker for the further imtensification of parliamentary relations was stressed.

The two men emphasized the urgent need for all states, governments, and parliaments to make active and concrete contributions to halting the arms race and for disarmament in the nuclear and conventional spheres and to prevent the militarization of space.

Kenzaburo Hara called for the continuation of the dialogue at parliamentary level in order to promote international security, which today can only be guaranteed together.

Horst Sindermann spoke about the multifarious activities of the GFR for reducing political and military confrontation in Europe. The GDR feels it has an historical responsibility vis-a-vis its neighbors to do its utmost to ensure that never again war, and only peace, emanates from German soil.

Therefore, the GDR sees Mikhail Gorbachev's proposal for a separate agreement on the elimination of the medium-range missiles in Europe as a historic opportunity for a breakthrough in the worldwide struggle of the peoples to free the world of all nuclear weapons by the year 2000, Horst Sindermann said. The People's Chamber delegation has come to Japan with Erich Honecker's message endorsing this initiative and the FRD federal chancellor was urged to start negotiations on clearing the territories of the two German states of these diabolical nuclear devices. Kenzaburo Hara pointed to the provisions of the Japanese Constitution containing the renunciation of war. He underlined his country's consistent adherence to the three nonnuclear principles and stressed the importance of the Japanese Parliament's resolutions on peaceful use of space and abolition of nuclear weapons.

Sindermann then met with Masaaki Fujita, president of the Upper House, who expressed his appreciation of the multifaceted contacts between the two countries in the most varied spheres, which are deepening from year to year. Horst Sindermann described this as a concrete contribution to improving the world climate. Current problems of the world political situation and further development of bilateral relations were the focus of a talk between Horst Sindermann and Japanese Foreign Minister Tadashi Kuranari. The People's Chamber president explained the GDR's constructive policy for detente and disarmament, for peace on earth and in space, which is actively represented by the deputies of the GDR People's Chamber. Tadashi Kuranari spoke about Japan's foreign policy, which is aimed at strengthening the world political dialogue, increasing international security, and peaceful settlement of sources of conflict. He reaffirmed the need to eliminate all nuclear weapons. The partners in the talk praised the high level of bilateral relations, which are developing in a gratifying way on the basis of peaceful coexistence. They described as an important task the use of all possibilities for further shaping and deepening constructive collaboration of the two states in the interests of peace and for mutual advantage.

In the evening Kenzaburo Hara, president of the Lower House, gave a dinner for Horst Sindermann and his party. In a toast he said it is an urgent task of all parliamentarians to work actively to safeguard world peace and stabilize the world situation, basic conditions for the well-being of the peoples. He reaffirmed that Japan will contribute in cultural and others spheres to the success of Berlin's 750th anniversary. Horst Sindermann expressed thanks for the fruitful talks. He gave assurances that the GDR is doing its utmost to help prevent the catastrophe of nuclear war. The closer solidarity agreed between the parliamentarians of the two states is useful for further shaping good relations of peaceful coexistence between the GDR and Japan, and also helps safeguard the peaceful future of mankind.

Received by Nakasone

LD240829 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0327 GMT 24 Mar 87

[Text] Tokyo, 24 Mar (ADN) -- Horst Sindermann, president of the GDR People's Chamber and member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, met with Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone in Tokyo on Tuesday. During the meeting the two politicians expressed satisfaction at the active and constructive dialogue, as well as the upswing in economic and trade relations, between the GDR and Japan. They agreed that the two states are making a contribution to the strengthening of world peace, the stabilization of the international situation and the elimination of nuclear weapons through their exchange of views. Horst Sindermann stressed the GDR's support for the latest USSR proposal for the elimination of Soviet and U.S. medium-range missiles in Europe. The Japanese head of government underlined the fact that his country would continue to lend support to constructive disarmament negotiations.

HONECKER CHAIRS COUNCIL OF STATE SESSION

LD231650 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1412 GMT 23 Mar 87

[Text] Berlin, 23 Mar (ADN) -- The GDR Council of State met in Berlin on 23 March for a session chaired by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee of the Council of State. It discussed the report of a working group led by Horst Sindermann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, which had studied the experiences of kreis assemblies, town assemblies, and parish assemblies in the continued implementation of the law on local popular representative bodies in the GDR.

"The continued implementation of socialist local policy", Erich Honecker said in the debate, "demands that the popular representative bodies, their organs, and the deputies take more care that all local reserves are opened up for economic and social progress. This included achieving higher performances with less expenditure, both in production and in improving the working and living conditions of the workers, by means of sensible coordination of all regional capacities."

Reinforced extension of effective joint work between local state organs, combines, enterprises and cooperatives is thus proving more and more to be a key issue in the consistent application of the law on local popular representative bodies.

The chairman of the Council of State underlined the necessity of always informing the citizens in detail of the tasks and problems at the state and local level, of discussing the best methods of solution with them, and of giving all-round support to their vigorous cooperation. The Council of State went on to deal with the reports on processing of petitions, which took place in the year 1986.

Erich Honecker pointed out that the trusting solidarity of the citizens with the organs of workers' and peasants' power, and their desire for a democratic role in shaping state and society, are reflected in the petitions, too. This is why it remains a priority task of all state and economic management organs to use the proposals and suggestions of workers and to remove all impediments which stand in the way of their creative initiatives. Experience confirms that many problems can quickly be cleaned up on the spot with the citizens, and solutions can be found to them.

In the further course of the session, the Council of State discussed the convention on early notification of nuclear accidents and the convention on providing assistance in nuclear accidents or emergencies caused by radiation, which were before it for ratification. The conventions had been adopted by the General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Authority, [IAEA] having been formulated under sponsorship of the IAEA with active participation of the GDR, and were signed on 26 September 1986 in Vienna by more than 50 states, including the GDR. On behalf of the Presidium of the Council of Ministers, Professor Dr Roehnsch, deputy director of the State Office for Nuclear Safety and Radiation Protection in the Council of Ministers of the GDR, explained the conventions.

The Council of State paid tribute to the great importance of trusting interstate cooperation in the field of the peaceful use of nuclear energy for the good of the people, and decided to ratify both conventions.

## LAZAR INVITES BULGARIA'S ATANASOV TO VISIT

LD201822 Budapest MTI in English 1712 GMT 20 Mar 87

[Text] Budapest, March 20 (MTI) -- On invitation of Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, Georgi Atanasov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria is to visit Hungary in the near future on an official, friendly visit.

Hungarian-Bulgarian Relations [subhead]

The extensive relations of Hungary and Bulgaria are developing in all areas in the spirit of fraternal friendship.

Regular meetings between party and government leaders play a determining role in political relations between the two countries and a Hungarian party and government delegation headed by Janos Kadar visited Bulgaria in 1979, and a Bulgarian delegation headed by Todor Zhivkov visited Hungary in 1983. The frequent visits by government heads have added new elements in the contacts between the two countries which advance cooperation. Both sides are looking forward to the forthcoming visit to Budapest of Georgi Atanasov.

Coordinated national economic plans covering the period of 1986 to 1990 are the framework for advancing bilateral economic relations. Part of commodity turnover for this five year period, scheduled to amount to a value of about 2,300 million roubles is to consist of import of machine tools, nuclear power station facilities, loaders, building industry machinery, electronics components and refrigerator compressors and export of light industry and chemical industry machinery, lighting sources, electronic commodities, garage facilities, buses, aluminum products, chemical products and pharmaceuticals.

At the same time it is stressed on both sides that there are still significant reserves in economic cooperation, exploitation of which would be of mutual interest. Primarily there are opportunities for developing bilateral, long term production relations through cooperation, joint ventures and joint stands on third markets, principally in machine manufacture, computer technology, the chemical industry, biotechnology and agriculture.

When using up-to-date forms of cooperation, increased attention must be given to applying the latest technological and scientific achievements, and correspondingly, Hungary is interested in advancing joint research based on valid cooperation agreements. The fact that the national economies of both countries are working on solving what are in many respects similar tasks, can promote the advance of economic relations and a mutual exchange of information. The new economic mechanism and the related reform process that has been gradually put into practise in Bulgaria since 1979 is extending to increasingly extensive areas of societal life.

The varied cultural relations are making a substantial contribution to gaining better acquaintance. Particularly active are the cultural institutes in the two capital cities. In education currently 15 Hungarian and Bulgarian institutes of higher education maintain direct educational and scientific contacts. There are 130 Bulgarian students enrolled in Hungarian universities and colleges, and 28 Hungarian students in Bulgaria. Cooperation in Hungarology and Bulgaraistics is significant.

Tourism, which has been on the upswing in recent years, is also becoming an increasingly important factor in strengthening the bonds of friendship between the two peoples.

TU OFFICIAL ON MANPOWER REDUCTIONS, UNEMPLOYMENT

AU161411 Budapest NEPSZAVA in Hungarian 10 Mar 87 p 7

[Interview with Peter Fahn, deputy head of department for economic and standard of living policy of the National Council of Trade Unions (SZOT), by Laszlo Diosdi: "How Will the Trade Union Movement React to Measures Affecting the Workers' Employment Situation?" -- place and date not given]

[Excerpts] In recent weeks public opinion and trade union members have reacted sensitively to press reports and radio and television programs discussing the human factors of enterprise restructuring, redundancies, and redeployment. According to signs and information, public opinion has been waiting a long time for a statement from the trade unions, which would clearly indicate their position and behavior they require and expect toward events so widely debated today. The SZOT Presidium made a decision at its Friday [6 March] session regarding the trade union tasks in cases of restructuring affecting workers' employment and in cases of liquidations. This resolution is accompanied by guidelines. We asked Peter Fahn, deputy head of department for economic and standard of living policy of SZOT, about these documents. [passage omitted]

[Diosdi] How do you see the situation of enterprises?

[Fahn] More than 400 business organizations closed 1986 with an unfavorable balance. [passage omitted]

Today if an enterprise becomes bankrupt, it must resort to considerably radical steps in handling both enterprise assets and employment. We are not used to such a situation. The new methods of dealing with temporary employment problems have not yet been developed. The general practice used to be that the employee could terminate employment. Can the employer then not do the same? Of course he can, but this is not typical, not a general custom. The situation and the operation of bilateral legal conditions will change. We must examine and judge the administrative situation of enterprises, the employment policy, in its entirety. [passage omitted]

Regarding the social situation of trade unions and their role, our priority task is to promote the possibility for employment, for carrying out an occupation. Today's economic regulators stimulate the enterprises to reduce the number of people they employ. A particular enterprise rehabilitation can only take place along the lines of a rationalization program, and this involves staff reductions. In the case of enterprise liquidation, the problem of dealing with the employment of several hundred or thousands of workers could arise. It must be clearly recognized that we are facing serious problems of labor-convertibility and concern with settlement.

[Diosdi] Looking at the matter from the statistical side, the trade unions can relax; the Labor Information Center published some figures last week which indicate that in the last quarter of 1986 almost 64,000 jobs were vacant in Hungary, while only 6,400 people were looking for employment.

[Fahn] We have no reason to doubt these figures, but we are still worried, for this is a complex matter. [passage omitted] We, as trade unions, consider our priority task and interest to deal with the matter and let no worker remain without a job for a long time. We must help everybody involved with problems in employment.

As we see it, the regulations on extending the period of notice and on job-seeking benefits will provide suitable institutional forms for solving employment problems. At all trade union levels work according to the situation must be done in such a way as to make it possible to enforce the guarantees contained in the system of regulations.

[Diosdi] I heard SZOT Presidium's debate on Friday, and after thinking over our current discussion and accepting the main arguments, I have the slight impression that we do not have suitable answers regarding all of life's situations. What do you think?

[Fahn] I would like to answer this first generally and then in regard to particular subjects. According to policy, full employment is not an enterprise but a national responsibility. This in itself should not result in any problem. When the enterprises want to reduce their labor force, they also refer to the same statement. The problem is that the particular and efficient branches where the workers should be channeled are, to put it mildly, not clear. In recent years the average number of work shifts has dropped some tenths from the previous level of 1.5. The other matter that I would like to mention specifically is the following: It is a problem for males above 55 and women above 50, people suffering from employment-related illness, and certain unskilled and semiskilled people to find jobs. Therefore, together with the government agencies we would like to promote -- in connection with liquidation and restructuring -- an institutional system of conditions for early retirement. Of course, at the moment we can only talk about this as an initiative, as a proposal. Indeed, we do not have a solution to all of life's situations, we must search for and find a socialist solution to the conflicts regarding employment. [passage omitted]

## DECLINE IN MANPOWER STATISTICS FOR 1986 NOTED

AU190845 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 13 Mar 87 p 7

["SZ"-signed report: "What Do the Macro-Statistics Show? -- Manpower Balance in 1986"]

[Text] There is a lesson or two to be learned in 1987 from reviewing last year's manpower balance. The Central Statistical Office publication analyzes the developments in the manpower situation and the composition of the working-age population according to economic sector. It concludes that the process started between 1980-85 is continuing: the development in the size and age composition of the population is clearly reducing the manpower market.

The size of the working population decreased during the previous plan period so the new generation of employees no longer covers the retirement-age generation. As a result, the size of the working-age population decreased by 68,000 people to 6,074,000 at the beginning of 1986.

Fewer Active Earners [subhead]

The development in manpower resources was affected not only by age composition but also by the long-standing decline in the number of active earners over retirement age. At the beginning of 1986 manpower resources consisted of 6,205,000 people, 133,000 fewer than 5 years ago.

As a result of a decrease in manpower resources and the exhaustion of available manpower reserves, the number of active earners decreased further. The number of active earners in the people's economy stood at 4,893,000 people at the beginning of 1986. This is a 2.4 percent decrease compared with the situation 5 years earlier when there were 122,000 more active earners. As a result of these changes, the proportion of active earners in the population decreased from 46.8 percent to 46 percent, with 117 inactive and dependent people per 100 active earners, compared with 114 in 1981.

In order to evaluate the employment situation objectively, it is also necessary to take into consideration that an increasing number of pensioners are actively involved in wage earning activities. Their overall number, together with the active earners, stood at 5,360,000 people at the beginning of 1986.

The proportion of women among active earners continued to increase. Compared with the 44.9 percent at the beginning of 1981, 46 percent of the active-aged women population were engaged in work at the beginning of 1986. This, however, does not represent a numerical increase as their number continues to be 2,253,000.

An Increase in Trade [subhead]

Of the men aged between 15-59, 82 percent were active earners at the beginning of 1986. The majority of the others are students or pensioners, and a small percentage are incapacitated. The statistics also show job-seeking men. The number of dependent women of working age who are not students decreased by almost 5 percent in the past 5 years, barely exceeding 200,000 at the beginning of 1986. The number of women considered in the manpower reserve is even smaller than this.

The manpower distribution among the economic sectors continues to be characterized by a decrease in the proportion of manpower employed in the material sectors: the material sectors employed 82 percent of the manpower in 1981; by 1986, this proportion had dropped to 80 percent. The majority leave industry and construction, where the overall proportion decreased from 40.7 percent to 38.5 percent. There is a similar trend in agriculture and forestry, too, although there was a temporary manpower increase between 1980-81. There has been no considerable change in the proportion of workers employed in telecommunications, the post, transportation, water management, and other material sectors; only the trade sector showed an increase.

Although the proportion of the private sector increased somewhat, the socialist sector continued to employ the decisive majority of active earners -- namely 95 percent. Within this sector, the role played by the state enterprises increased while that of cooperatives decreased.

The proportion of manual workers continued to decrease, and stood at only 69.9 percent at the beginning of 1986 compared with 71.8 percent in 1981. The greatest decrease took place in agricultural workers. The number of intellectual employees is increasing slowly, at an average of 7,000 annually, primarily in services, health care, and in social, cultural, and management jobs. The number of other intellectual employees decreased.

TERRORISTS CLAIM RESPONSIBILITY FOR BOMBING

AU231405 Vienna KURIER in German 22 Mar 87 p 3

[Text] An unknown terrorist organization, which -- following the French example -- calls itself "Direct Action," has now claimed responsibility for the 28 February bomb attack on the Communist Party office in the Polish city of Gdynia. The bomb caused considerable damage in the party committee office. Now the terrorist organization is threatening in flyers, which have appeared in Gdansk, to carry out attacks against Walesa and other Solidarity leaders. Walesa considers this a "provocation" by the secret police.

WALESA TO VISIT ROME AFTER POPE'S JUNE VISIT

AU211641 Rome ANSA in English 1046 GMT 21 Mar 87

[Text] Warsaw, March 21 -- Leader of Poland's outlawed free trade union movement, Solidarnosc, Lech Walesa, is expected to come to Italy on visit some time after the June pilgrimage to Poland planned by Pope John Paul II informed sources close to Walesa said Friday.

Initially, after receiving an invitation earlier this month from the Italian CISL-UIL [expansion unknown] (?Trade union organizations) and the Socialist Party, the union leader and Nobel Peace Price Laureate was thought to be planning his visit for the end of April.

Friday, however, it was learned from this source that Walesa is likely to wait until the Polish-born pope has completed his third return to his homeland as pope before coming to Italy.

Walesa's invitation was extended to him by the head of the Italian Socialist Party's International Youth Office, Giuseppe Pagano, who carried to Gdansk letters from Giorgio Benvenuto, the UIL secretary, and Socialist Party Deputy Secretary Claudio Martelli.

During his stay in Italy, Walesa is expected to go to the Vatican (?to meet) with the pope accompanied by the three secretaries of the confederation.

JOINT TALKS FOCUS ON USSR AGRICULTURAL COOPERATION

AU161245 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 9 Mar 87 p 2

[Text] PAP -- Polish-Soviet talks on scientific and technological cooperation in agriculture and the food economy ended in Warsaw on 7 March. A delegation from the USSR State Agroindustrial Committee headed by Professor Aleksandr Nikonov, president of the V.I. Lenin Academy of Agricultural Sciences, represented the Soviet side.

The two sides assessed the course of joint research work in agriculture and the food economy. Last year Polish-Soviet cooperation covered 46 issues and topics connected with agriculture and food processing.

The two sides stated that contacts are developing successfully and rapidly, as proved by the increasing number of scientists and specialists who are participating in exchange programs. Last year representatives of 30 Soviet and 26 Polish centers participated in schemes of this kind.

The two sides summed up the first stage of the implementation of the intergovernmental agreement, signed on 15 October 1986, on cooperation between enterprises and organizations in Poland and the USSR in the areas of agriculture, forestry, and the food economy.

Close cooperation agreements were signed between 62 partners involved in the food economy on both sides by 1 March 1987. Today, direct contacts bring together 18 centers for agricultural research and experimentation, 7 agroindustrial plants, and 32 farms in Poland and the USSR. Five joint scientific teams have been established, inter alia, for the purpose of studying the application of biotechnology. The USSR organizes study, training, and production programs for our specialists. Cooperation concerning the exchange of intensive technologies for the cultivation of plants, biological material, and scientific and technological material is developing well.

The two sides agreed on a protocol on scientific and technological cooperation in agriculture and the food economy for the years 1987-88. It was signed by Minister Stanislaw Zieba and Professor Antoni Rutkowski, secretary for agricultural and forestry sciences at the Polish Academy of Sciences, who represented the Polish side, and by Nikonov, who represented the Soviet side. Cooperation expansion will be aimed at achieving, among other things, the following: the cultivation of new, more fertile varieties of plants; the acceleration of raising animal production; and the organization of work in both countries' agricultural enterprises. Research and experimentation centers in Poland and the USSR engaged in cooperation will devote particularly close attention to the development and application of more efficient and, at the same time, less energy intensive methods of production and waste-free food processing technologies. The establishment of further joint scientific research teams is envisaged.

Nikonov met with Deputy Premier Jozef Koziol on 7 March. They discussed the current state of cooperation in agriculture and the food economy and opportunities for its further development. They devoted particular attention to Polish-Soviet cooperation in the field of scientific and technological progress in agriculture and the food economy. Present at the meeting were Stanislaw Zieba, A. Turkowski, and USSR Embassy Counsellor Ivan Nikiforuk.

ORZECHOWSKI REPORTS ON FOREIGN POLICY TO SEJM

AU231741 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 19 Mar 87 p 4

["Summary" of Foreign Minister Marian Orzechowski's report on foreign policy to the 18 March Sejm session]

[Text] We have the right to call 1986 a year of increased militancy and many achievements, the most important of which is the decisive and generally obvious growth of Poland's authority in Europe and worldwide. Restrictive, isolationist barriers stubbornly erected against us and the attempts to punish us and teach us how to lead our lives failed in the face of political reality. Today Poland has become stronger in authority and esteem, and this is being proved beyond any doubt by the sequence of political facts that are most important internationally.

In 1986 Poland tightened its relations with its friends in the socialist community and activated its contacts with most developing countries. We did a great deal to prove to the highly developed Western countries that we should be treated in an earnest and respectful manner and that only on such a basis could relations with Poland be politically meaningful. This has produced results in many cases and has brought about rapprochement and useful dialogue.

The situation in the world, East-West relations, and especially the Soviet-American dialogue continued to influence Poland's foreign policy and its potential and effectiveness. Positive trends, the culmination of which was the Reykjavik meeting, have gradually been emerging in this area -- but not without serious difficulties -- for some time now.

Following a phase of acute confrontation prompted by the United States at the end of the seventies and the beginning of the eighties, Soviet-U.S. relations continue to develop toward dialogue in a slow and inconsistent manner. This development was brought about by the novel initiatives and meaningful efforts of the USSR, Poland, and other socialist countries. It is worth recalling that, in addition to Mikhail Gorbachev's still valid proposals of 15 January 1986 that nuclear and chemical weapons should be completely eliminated up to the year 2000, in addition to the successive moratoriums on nuclear tests and to the proposals contained in the Warsaw Pact's June 1986 message to NATO countries that armed forces and armaments in Europe should be reduced, at the Vienna conference Poland proposed that the CSCE process should be supplemented by conventional disarmament.

Gorbachev's 28 February 1987 proposal that an accord on eliminating Soviet and American intermediate-range missiles in Europe should be signed without delay in an act of utmost importance for Europe, the world, and Poland. We have given it our complete support because it is compatible with our people's most vital security interests. The profound internal changes in the USSR, which were initiated by the 27th CPSU Congress, continue to favorably influence the world climate.

However, many threats asserting themselves in the contemporary world continue to accompany these favorable features. Their primary source is anti-detente actions triggered from the positions of strength of U.S. policy, the basic instrument of which is the arms race. Regional conflicts continue to cast a dangerous shadow on international relations and world security. Poland supports an equitable political settlement of these conflicts. The strict respect for the right of nations to determine their own fate, noninterference in internal affairs, and constructive, goodwilled cooperating among countries in line with the UN Charter and international law must be the basis of such a settlement.

Unfortunately we are unable to note any progresses in settling many basic world problems. The economic gap between rich and poor countries has again increased. The debt crisis and the political barriers erected by the United States and some West European countries against the flow of goods, technologies, and capital to the socialist countries are examples of unfavorable trends in international economic relations.

We are aware of the unusual nature of the present times and it is our wish that the present struggle for peace and the rivalry between two concepts of social relations and the vision of human civilization should produce a world of peaceful cooperation without the threat of nuclear conflict and without the arms race in space -- a world capable of meeting the challenge of civilization.

We can cope with common tasks and dangers only through common efforts, dialogue, and the peaceful cooperation and coexistence of countries and nations. The idea of peaceful coexistence is proving to be the right answer to the world's basic challenges.

Poland has always known that peace and security can be built and achieved only in cooperation with all countries. We want no security at the cost of others. There is no alternative to this because nations feel secure only through cooperation, when every country's interests are duly guaranteed. We expect our Western partners to respond in a constructive way to our concept of the security system.

For obvious reasons we are especially interested in the state of European affairs. From the very beginning of People's Poland we have continued to prove that the consolidation of a peaceful order in Europe depends on recognizing the irreversible character of the territorial-political setup produced by the Yalta and Potsdam conferences and by the postwar political development. One reason for this was to counter the periodical intensification of the FRG's campaigns in favor of revising the postwar order or attempts to revive the so-called German problem. We cannot be indifferent to Western and, particularly, West German criticism of the present territorial-political status quo -- criticism practiced under the slogans of "rebuilding European unity." We view this as a fraudulent abuse of the idea that is dear to all nations of the continent. We will resolutely oppose an arbitrary and one-sided interpretation of the CSCE Final Act and wily attempts to support the thesis that the territorial-political setup in Europe is still open to modification -- and to support this thesis with formulations contained in that act.

Our security policy coincides with efforts to eliminate the political division of Europe and its results and to promote specific political, military, economic, and humanitarian solutions that are the basis of mutual trust. We are mindful of the truth that there is no secure Poland without a secure Europe.

We search for factors of European identity in our daily contacts and relations and we are continuing to strengthen the CSCE process, which is our joint tool in determining Europe's fate. We hold in especially high esteem three of its elements: stabilization, democratization, and Europeanization. Stabilization denotes respect for borders, the promotion of mutual trust, and refraining from undermining the balance of forces that ensures Europe's peace. Democratization denotes, inter alia, respect for the CSCE Final Act's 10 principles and an increase in the role of medium-sized and small countries in consolidating security and promoting disarmament and the infrastructure of cooperation. Europeanization is a symbol of a comprehensive new approach toward the affairs of our continent -- strengthening the awareness that our fate is the same, countering divisions and eliminating whatever intensifies divisions, and emphasizing common interests and dangers regardless of differences.

At the CSCE meeting in Vienna we continue to do everything to revive and enrich the process initiated in Helsinki and to ensure a place in it not only for efforts to develop confidence-building measures, but also for reductions in the armed forces and conventional armaments in Europe. We wish to raise the status of economic, ecological, and humanitarian cooperation. We want to help boost our sense of European cultural identity. We agree with Austria and proposed that 35 representatives of CSCE countries should discuss in Krakow the ways to strengthen and develop our common cultural heritage in the spiritual and material areas. It is our wish that the CSCE countries strengthen in their laws and in practice the 10 principles of interstate relations as defined by the Final Act. We are for a balanced implementation of the so-called three baskets of the Final Act. These baskets are the basis of coexistence on our continent.

We are realists, and optimistic trends do not blur the state of European problems as a whole. Europe as been burdened by artificial divisions which often become deeper, as is the case with technology, for example. Nuclear and conventional weapons threaten incalculable destruction should they be used. That is why basing European relations on common security and on interdependence of interests rather than on mutual "deterrents" is not only in Poland's interest but also in the interest of all Europe.

Foreign policy must support the state's economic aims today more than ever before. We have to pursue these aims under worse East-West economic cooperation conditions than was the case some years ago and under conditions of a strong political influence on trade, technological, and fiscal exchanges.

Poland's authority, status, and role in the world depend directly on its position among the socialist community countries. The higher our friends and allies value us, the stronger our position vis-a-vis the rest of the world. By increasing our share in the international division of production we seek to ensure our country's true structural resistance to destabliizing influences from the outside. The dynamic and fruitful development of our economic cooperation with the USSR and other CEMA countries is the primary way to achieve this aim. That is precisely why it is our most important duty to stengthen Poland's role in CEMA and the Warsaw Treaty, and to maintain the high pace of bilateral and multilateral cooperation and collaboration with socialist countries.

The principles of Polish foreign policy, the community of aims and ideology, the comprehensive national interests, and our role in the socialist community call for special treatment of relations with the USSR, for support for the main lines of its foreign policy, and for coordinating and mutually discussing various measures.

Relations with other socialist countries have also entered a new stage, the distinctive feature of which is rapprochement based on mutual confidence, on determination to get to know each other better, and on improving the present and searching for new forms and platforms of comprehensive cooperation. We continue to intensify efforts to promote the rapprochement of our nations, cultural exchanges and enrichment, and facilities for exchanging artistic and spiritual values.

We attach special significance to tightening cooperation with our neighbors -- the CSSR and the GDR. We will develop and tighten relations with Hungary, Bulgaria, and Romania.

As for Yugoslavia, we plan to expand our political dialogue, exchanges of experience in socialist construction, and economic cooperation, including coproduction and production specialization. Once again we stress our good will and readiness to expand interstate cooperation with Albania. I am pleased to say that our political and economic contacts with all socialist countries outside Europe have been greatly enlivened as attested to by W. Jaruzelski's friendly visits to Mongolia, the DPRK, and the PRC.

Despite many difficulties, 1986 saw tangible improvements in Poland's relations with developed countries in Western Europe and North America, and with Japan and Australia.

Poland continues to follow an open policy and wants to develop normal relations with developed capitalist countries. It wants political dialogue, mutually advantageous economic cooperation, fiscal and credit relations, cultural contacts, and the solution of humanitarian issues. However, it must be understood that no outside person will be allowed to run our process of domestic democratization and national agreement. This is a purely Polish issue.

It is unfortunate that the normalization of political relations with the West does not go hand in hand with the necessary rate of normalizing economic, fiscal, and credit relations. We regard friendly readiness for economic cooperation as the basic criterion for evaluating one's attitude toward Poland and one's determination to genuinely normalize mutual relations. When signing yet another accord with the Paris Club, Poland was entitled to expect not only that all restrictions would be lifted, but also that facilities would be granted to enable us to honor our fiscal obligations. This is in the equal interest of Poland and the creditor countries.

He who thinks in the category of economics will know that Poland will be able to honor its obligatons only under the conditions of realistic negotiations about restructuring [its debts], and of simultaneous grants of new loans necessary to stimulate our economy. We will present our creditors with a long-term concept for settling our obligations. This concept would make allowances for the need to balance our current trade and our payments, and for the interests of our partners. In line with our statutory entitlements, we will submit to the IMF and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development our proposals on how these institutions could contribute to the development of the Polish economy.

The lifting of U.S. restrictions denotes the removal of one of the main obstacles to the complete normalization of Polish-U.S. relations.

However, we take the view that lifting these restrictions should not merely be a formal gesture because they have wrought great economic damage, the results of which continue to affect all our people. That is why it is essential that, having made a formal decision, the United States take steps to at least curb the results of restrictions, since it is hard to speak about the complete elimination of these results.

Relations with the FRG remain the focus of our attention. Last year we submitted to the FRG a number of constructive proposals to develop mutual relations and to upgrade the process of normalization inaugurated in 1970. However, existing opportunities have not been fully exploited. The revisionist preelection tumult in the FRG prevailed only too often over realism and reason. Efforts to question the inviolability of the political territorial reality went hand in hand with renewed efforts to artificially create a German minority in Poland. Continuing the line of our policy vis-a-vis the FRG, we invariably uphold our readiness to promote a comprehensive normalization and expansion of relations with the FRG on the basis of the 1970 treaty.

We will continue to search for opportunities to cooperate in various fields and to take the initiative in order to solve the problems that still exist in our relations.

We wish to believe that, while defining its political line vis-a-vis Poland, the new Federal Government will welcome our readiness to jointly consider the future and to make a big stride forward in mutual relations. We will respond positively to that government's every constructive proposal.

Our government highly values the condition of Polish-Italian relations. The results of W. Jaruzelski's recent Rome visit have created solid bases for making these relations exemplary.

We will turn the idea of "exemplary" relations into specific activities. We are doing our best to create among others the same or similar relations with other Western countries, with Greece and Spain.

We do not neglect opportunities to develop relations with the Nordic and Benelux countries, as well as with European neutral and nonaligned countries, especially Austria.

We see that it is necessary and possible to accelerate the normalization of our relations with France. The present rate of this normalization is not cause for satisfaction.

We think that, having decided to raise the level of official political contacts, the French Government wants to change the present state of affairs and fully normalize its relations with Poland. This is also our intention.

The recent Polish-British political consultations suggest that London also shares the interest in developing good relations with us.

We have opened a new chapter in relations with Japan, whose economic and technological potential, interest in cooperation with us, and capital of trust -- based, inter alia, on mutual respect for different political systems -- continue to create conditions for cooperation, especially economic cooperation. Our measures to expand relations with Canada are meeting with a friendly response in Ottawa.

We will make efforts to maintain good relations with the Holy See. Two events are of unprecedented significance in the case of Poland and the world: W. Jaruzelski's recent visit to the Vatican and preparations for the third pilgrimage of John Paul II to his fatherland.

We greatly appreciate the Holy See's position on the East-West dialogue and its efforts to regard the issue of peace as the "most important aim of mankind," to defend the world against nuclear specter, to promote the CSCE's development, and to protest the policy of creditors vis-a-vis debtor countries. We confirm our readiness to establish diplomatic relations with the Vatican.

Good relations with developing and nonaligned countries in Asia, Africa, and Latin America hold a high place in our foreign policy. The development of these relations is an objective need for us.

Countries with a socialist orientation of development, as well as India, Brazil, Argentina, and the "traditional" partners from the Arab world, occupy a particularly lofty position in our relations with developing and nonaligned countries.

Activity in international organizations, especially in the UN is an essential to our country's efforts. At a time when Poland found itself in especially difficult conditions of isolation and Western restrictions the UN was an important forum at which we were able to present our views and interests. Today, too, the United Nations makes it possible for us to share in developing international relations, including a new economic order. We try to utilize opportunities for advantageous cooperation with developing countries, presented by international economic organizations and by the EEC. We want to make great use of our participation in the World Bank and in the bidding organized by this bank with regard to supplying goods and services for the developing countries.

We are also giving attention to relations with ILO.

We attach special significance to UN efforts to strengthen peace and security, to eliminate hotbeds of conflict, to democratize international relations, to codify legal norms, and to ensure that countries observe principles of concordant coexistence and constructive conduct in mutual relations.

We will not relent our efforts to propagate and implement Jaruzelski's proposals to prevent the militarization of space, to examine the issue of debts and development, and to free transfers of technology to protect the natural environment. At the 42d session of the UN General Assembly we will submit a draft resolution in line with which the UN will proclaim the Year of the Family. We will be more militant and specific in addressing issues of promoting and codifying human rights.

Every diplomatic service has the standing duty to protect the state's interests and its citizens abroad. We attach special importance to extending the range of and improving all forms of consular care for Polish citizens who temporarily or permanently live abroad.

We view our policy vis-a-vis the overseas communities of Polish descent not only as an opportunity to fulfill the idea of national agreement, but primarily as our patriotic duty.

We also extend our care to those Polish citizens who have left the country in the past few years and continue to live abroad to this very day. I wish to inform this honorable house that we continue to provide these citizens with extensive opportunities to keep in touch with Poland. The road back home is open to all honest people who want the country's good.

As our economic relations with foreign countries continue to be upgraded and rebuilt, we become increasingly aware of the need to develop cultural and civilizing cooperation. Poland, which is traditionally open to other nations' cultural achievements, will create favorable conditions for the spread and exchanges of cultural values.

We are aware of many shortcomings in scientific and scientific-technological exchanges. We continue to gradually eliminate weaknesses in information about Poland and to improve the coordination and quality of the activities of institutions that present Poland's image to the world. Improving legal instruments, modifying obsolete accords, and concluding new accords are the essential part and parcel of our activities.

The threat to peace and the danger of conflict help to activate the defense of peace and detente, and to stimulate various political and social forces. In the past few years we have seen massive social movements in defense of peace and detente, and unprecedented activities supported by political parties, mass organizations, and churches.

The Polish peace movement fulfills an important and ever-growing role in actively supporting, propagating, and realizing the aims of our foreign policy.

The Sejm has to play a special role in foreign policy. The Sejm combines the supreme charge over foreign policy with an active share in its realization.

Numerous interparliamentary contacts make it possible to reach the influential, decisionmaking, and opinion-making political and economic forces in other countries. These contacts help to eliminate various barriers and opposition, and prepare the groundwork for promoting bilateral cooperation.

We can reduce the complicated image of this world to a few elements, and we can ask: What next? What is to be done to effectively help shape the world's peaceful future?

The resources with which to annihilate life on this earth are at the highest stage of perfection, but it is no longer certain how long man will be able to stay in control of the mechanisms he has created. The paradox of total danger is that it has exceeded the level of what human imagination is capable of. Who can really guess the end of our civilization? Who is able to comprehend all the results of the actions already taken or already abandoned? However, the helplessness of imagination can have no influence on the true course of events. That is precisely why action is the supreme imperative. Poland is doing all it can to ensure that the very specific, realistic, and tangible opportunity to save the world is not wasted.

SZTANDAR MLODYCH REPORTS FEB ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

AU230944 Warsaw SZTANDAR MLODYCH in Polish 16 Mar 87 pp 1, 2

[Unsigned report: "The Central Office of Statistics Communique -- Why No Improvement in the Flow of Goods?"]

[Text] The Central Office of Statistics has published a report on the country's economic situation in February. The report shows that the economic results in the basic sectors of material production were better last February than they were in February 1986. Exports and imports -- especially with regard to the second payment area countries -- and the procurement of animals and milk increased. However, industrial consumer goods were in short supply, while the flow of basic foodstuffs was adequate to meet the needs.

The population's cash expenditures increased faster than incomes, and the high rate of earnings increases persisted.

Thanks to a considerable production increase last February it was possible to greatly reduce the arrears created last January, but the progress of the basic indicators of the Central Annual Plan was slower than that planned for the first 59 days of the year.

The joint results of January and February were affected by the frost in January when production arrears materialized because of gas and electric power cuts and transportation troubles. This was especially so in the case of the industry responsible for the supply of raw and other materials, which are the first link in the chain of production.

A comparison of last January and February's results with the analogous period last year indicates that industrial production decreased 0.4 percent and that the implemetation of plans in various production sectors showed considerable differences. What does all this probe?

It is obvious that the economy was supplied fewer goods than planned, and that is why the imbalance between the availability of goods and cash is responsible for a drop in the purchasing power of the zloty. This drop would not have been so crucial (we are still making good our arrears) but for the simultaneous increase in earnings (by 18.7 percent within 2 months) out of proportion to the actual production results. This means that we were unable to avoid the mistake of increasing the "paper" value of the zloty.

There is still no end to this problem and to a lack of progress in achieving market balance. Our efforts to make good our arrears have their "price," which means that we continue to eliminate our losses not through cheap investment measures, such as improvements in work organization and in exploiting working time, but mainly through greater physical efforts of work forces doing overtime and work on Saturdays and even Sundays. It is only fair that such efforts have to be paid for handsomely. That is why what we will be getting is production that will have cost us much more than planned and that will create market results we all know very well.

## ABIT DEPUTY CHARIMAN ROBERTSON ARRIVES FOR VISIT

### Received by Ceausescu

AU231913 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1833 GMT 23 Mar 87

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 23/3/1987 -- President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania received, on March 23, Robert Robertson, deputy chairman of the Romanian-American Economic Council, president of the organization "American Businessmen for International Trade" (ABIT), now visiting Romania with a group of US businessmen.

During the interview aspects were examined of the Romanian-American relations, mostly of the economic collaboration and cooperation, and the wish was expressed to further develop and amplify them. During the talk, emphasis was placed on the need to take action for the removal of any restrictions, which affect negatively a more marked development of the relations between Romania and the USA, for the unflinching observance, in bilateral relations, of the principles of national independence and sovereignty, non-interference in home affairs, equality of rights and mutual advantage.

In context, stress was laid on the important role incumbent on the Romanian-American Economic Council in the expansion and deepening of bilateral economic links, in extending the cooperation area, in the intensification and diversification of trade exchanges.

Dimitrie Ancuta, deputy prime minister, Ilie Vaduva, minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation attended the interview.

Roger Kirk, US ambassador in Bucharest, attended.

### Meets With Ancuta, Vaduva

AU231921 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1617 GMT 23 Mar 87

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES, March 23, 1987 -- Talks took place in Bucharest on Monday between Dimitrie Ancuta, deputy prime minister of Romania, and a group of businessmen of the United States, headed by Robert Robertson, vice-president of the Occidental International Corporation, deputy chairman for the US of the Romanian-American Economic Council, president of the Organization of American Businessmen for International Trade (ABIT) now on a visit to Romania.

The group comprises businessmen representing almost 90 American firms that have economic relations with Romania, including General Electric Trading Co, Control Data, Ford, Du Pont, Dow Chemical, Pepsi Cola, AMAX, Stauffer, ICEC, Transamonia, Trade Arbed, American Compliance Center.

The talks were attended by Ilie Vaduva, Romanian minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, executives of other ministries as well as of Romanian foreign trade companies.

Roger Kirk, US ambassador in Bucharest, and members of his embassy, were present.

The talks covered aspects of the current stage of the relations of cooperation established between Romanian foreign trade companies and American firms, the possibilities of amplifying these relations, of developing and diversifying the commercial exchanges between Romania and the US.

CEAUSESCU CHAIRS RCP POLITICAL BODY MEETING

AU201853 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1745 GMT 20 Mar 87

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES, 20/3/1987 -- Friday, March 20, RCP General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu chaired a meeting of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP.

During the meeting the Executive Political Committee examined a report of the government on the fulfilment of the plan for March and on measures to carry out plan provisions for the second quarter of this year.

With the date presented and the accounts read by ministers and other members of the government responsible for the coordination of activity in various sectors of the national economy as a basis, the Executive Political Committee analysed the results scored over this period as well as the causes of certain arrears in fulfilling the plan provisions. The Executive Political Committee criticized the activity in some ministries and their managerial staff who did not take firm action to provide for the rhythmical and implementation of the plan over this period. [sentence as received] The situation in investment was also criticized as it shows serious shortfalls.

Party General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu demanded that the government, the ministries and all decision-makers in the economy should take resolute measures to eliminate shortcomings, make up for the arrears and fulfil the plan for the first quarter of the year. Special concern should be shown for the rigorous fulfilment of all plan provisions for export production and its delivery on term, according to the contracts concluded with foreign partners.

A report was also analysed on the measures taken for the proper unfolding of the spring agricultural campaign.

The Executive Political Committee further examined a report on the political-organizational activity of party bodies and organizations in 1986 for the implementation of the party resolutions, and the party membership, composition and organizational structure on December 31, 1986. A report was also analysed on the activity of party and state bodies as well as of mass organizations in 1986 for the implementation of the party cadre policy. The Executive Political Committee approved of these reports and decided that they should be submitted to the plenary meeting of the CC of the RCP for debate.

CEAUSESCU MEETS GREEK CP-INTERIOR LEADER

AU232108 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1953 GMT 23 Mar

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES, March 23, 1987 -- Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP, met on Monday, March 23, with Leonidhas Kirkos, secretary general of the CC of the Communist Party of Greece-Interior, who heads a delegation on a Romanian visit as guests of the CC of the RCP.

During the talk, that proceeded in a warm, comradely atmosphere, information was exchanged on the two parties' current preoccupations. They emphasized the positive evolution of the relations of collaboration between the two parties and the wish to further expand them, in the interests of understanding and good neighbourhood in the Balkans, of the cause of peace, detente and collaboration in Europe and the world over.

The exchange of views on matters of the international political life highlighted the two parties' worry about the most serious and complex world situation resulting from the continuation of the arms race, nuclear above all, that endangers peace, life even, on our planet. Nicolae Ceausescu highlighted the need for continuation of the efforts of all states, of the democratic and progressive forces everywhere, of all peoples toward halting the arms race, nuclear above all, and a passage to actual disarmament actions, toward averting the danger of a nuclear war and ensuring a lasting peace in the world.

The RCP general secretary also stressed the importance of turning the Balkans into a zone free of nuclear and chemical weapons, free of foreign military bases, of creating a climate of confidence and broad collaboration among the countries in the region.

The secretary-general of the CC of the CP of Greece-Interior, assessed highly the initiatives and demarches of President Nicolae Ceausescu, of Romania on an international plane, for the affirmation of a new policy, of detente, understanding and peace in Europe and the world over.

In connection with the world economic situation emphasis was placed on the importance of a global settlement of the questions of underdevelopment, of establishing a new world economic order.

Emphasis was placed during the interview on the need for consolidating the collaboration between the communist and workers' parties, socialist, social-democratic parties, of all democratic, progressive forces that declare for democratic changes in society, for the union of the broad masses of working poeple in the struggle for social progress, for a better and more just world, for peace and international collaboration. At the same time, the need was stressed for observing every party's right to independently elaborate its political line, tactics and strategy, free of outside interference.

RCP MESSAGE TO CYPRIOT SOCIALIST PARTY CONGRESS

AU160828 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 8 Mar 87 p 4

["RCP Message of Greetings" extended by Ion Coman, member of the Political Executive Committee and secretary of the RCP Central Committee, at the "Congress Proceedings of the Socialist Party of Cyprus (EDEK)," in Nicosia 7 March]

[Text] Nicosia, 7 March (AGERPRES). The procedings of the Fifth Congress of the Socialist Party of Cyprus (EDEK) continue in Nicosia.

During the plenary session, Comrade Ion Coman, member of the Political Executive Committee and secretary of the RCP Central Committee, took the floor. On behalf of the RCP and its secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, he conveyed to the delegates at the congress and to all members of the Socialist Party of Cyprus (EDEK) a cordial message of greetings and best wishes for success in the congress proceedings.

The message expressed satisfaction with the positive relations of friendship between the RCP and EDEK based on mutual esteem, trust, and respect, and reaffirms the conviction that these relations will further deepen in the spirit of talks and understandings between the RCP secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, and the chairman of EDEK, Comrade Vasos Lissaridhis.

Under RCP leadership, the Romanian people are carrying out extensive activity to implement the program for our country's constant development adopted at the 13th RCP Congress. Despite difficult international economic conditions in 1986, Romania -- through the efforts of all our working people -- increased industrial output more than 7 percent and agricultural yields more than 12 percent compared with 1985. At the same time, important progress was made in increasing labor productivity and improving the technical and qualitative standard of products, and in increasing economic efficiency and the national income. Similarly, education, science, and culture, important factors for our homeland's multifaceted progress, also developed.

The RCP believes that the international situation continues to remain very serious and complex as a result of the continuation of the arms race, primarily the nuclear arms race, the perpetuation of numerous states of tension and war, the world economic crisis, the use of threat of force, and as a result of the brutal interference in the domestic affairs of other states.

Under such circumstances, the RCP believes that a halt to the arms race and the achievement of disarmament, and thereby the elimination of the danger of a devastating nuclear war, constitute the basic problem of our time.

In accord with the unanimous desire of all our people expressed during our national referendum, at the end of 1986 Romania adopted measures aimed at a unilateral 5-percent cut in arms and troops and an approximate 10-percent cut in military expenditures; these are an expression of determination to proceed in the direction of disarmament from statements to tangible deeds.

We attach particular importance to developing cooperation and good-neighborliness in the Balkan area, and to turning this region into an area of peace, without nuclear and chemical weapons, and without foreign military bases.

We consistently speak out for a solution to the Cyprus problem through direct negotiations between the two communities involved that will ensure the unity, territorial integrity, independence, and sovereignty of Cyprus, its status as a nonaligned country, and the peaceful and democratic coexistence between the two communities. Our party, and Socialist Romania actively and consistently struggle to resolve all conflicts between states by negotiations.

Taking into consideration the serious world economic situation that greatly affects developing countries, Romania believes determined action is needed to eradicate underdevelopment and establish a new international economic order, action that seeks a global solution to the problem of foreign debts. For this purpose, we advocate the organization of a UN-sponsored international conference, attended by both developing and developed countries.

Under the current international circumstances, we believe that it is necessary to do everything to strengthen cooperation among the communist and workers parties, the socialist, social-democratic, and other progressive and democratic forces, on the basis of the principles of equality and mutual respect, in their joint struggle for detente and cooperation, for peace and progress throughout the world.

In conclusion, the message conveys wishes for success in implementing the congress decisions, and in the future activity of the EDEK in the interest of the struggle of the friendly Cypriot people with their free and independent development, peace, and prosperity.

SFRY YOUTH DELEGATION VISITS 16-18 MAR

AU201853 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1640 GMT 20 Mar 87

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES, 20/3/1987 -- A delegation led by Hasim Redzepi, president of the Presidium of the Conference of the Socialist Youth League of Yugoslavia, exchanged experience in Romania between March 16 and 18 upon the invitation of the CC of the Union of Communist Youth.

During the talks at the CC of the UCY headquarters and the interviews with youths and leaders of youth organizations in industrial and farming units, in sociocultural and learning institutes in Bucharest and Arges county, information and experience were exchanged on the current and future preoccupations of the youth organizations in Romania and Yugoslavia. Stress was laid on the mutual wish to further act within the international youth and student movement for the consolidation of the unity of action of the progressive and democratic youth, for its growing contribution, alongside the advanced forces, to debating and equitably solving the major problems facing mankind at present, in the interest of all nations.

CEAUSESCU TOASTS SINGH AT NEW DELHI DINNER

AU171441 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 11 Mar 87 pp 1 and 3

[Toast proposed by President Nicolae Ceausescu at 'official dinner' given in his honor by India's President Giani Zail Singh at the Rashtrapati Bhavan Palace in New Delhi on 10 March]

[Text] Esteemed Mr President Giani Zail Singh,

Esteemed Mr Vice President

Esteemed Mr Prime Minister,

Ladies and gentlemen,

On behalf of my wife, the assistants accompanying me, and on my own behalf, I would like to express our thanks for the invitation extended to us to visit India, and for the hospitality we are enjoying in your beautiful country. On this occasion, I take particular pleasure in extending warm greetings and best wishes to you and to all of the friendly Indian people.

The new visit we are currently paying to India is an expression that has long been established between our countries and people, and of the joint wish to further expand these relations. The mutual summit meetings -- I recall former Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's visit with great pleasure -- were marked each time as events of particular importance in developing the friendly Romanian-Indian relations. We are very pleased that we have the opportunity to acquaint ourselves with new aspects of the work and achievements of the Indian people on the path of independent socioeconomic development, and that we have the possibility to continue our exchange of views on the level of bilteral relations and the prospects of continuously strengthening Romanian-Indian cooperation and collaboration.

I believe that we will find new ways to expand the framework of our relations in the interests of our countries' progress and independent development, and the cause of detente, cooperation, and peace throughout the world.

The international situation continues to be very serious and complex, particularly as a result of the arms race, the policy of force and interference in the affairs of other countries, persisting and even aggravating states of tension and conflict in various regions of the world, and the world economic crisis, which continuously widens the gap between rich and poor countries. All these things increase the danger of a world war, which would inevitably turn into a nuclear catastrophe that could lead to the elimination of life from our planet.

Under these circumstances, Romania believes that the fundamental issue of our time is to resolutely halt the arms race and proceed to disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament, and to defend peace and people's lives. We should do all we can to unite the efforts of all nations and peace-loving forces everywhere to curb the dangerous course of events toward tension and war, and to defend the supreme right of people and nations to a free and dignified existence, to independence, life, and peace!

Starting from these realities, Romania speaks out for a path toward effective disarmament measures that could lead to the elimination -- in stages -- of all nuclear weapons by the end of this century. Our country hails and supports the proposals of the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Mikhail Gorbachev, on a separate approach to the issue of withdrawing intermediate-range nuclear missiles from Europe and on concluding an agreement in this respect as soon as possible. We expect the United States to give a positive answer to this proposal, so that an agreement can be reached as soon as possible on eliminating intermediate-range nuclear missiles from Europe as a first step toward eliminating all nuclear weapons from the continent, and later completely eliminating all nuclear weapons.

At the same time I believe that resolute actions should be taken in order to reach an agreement on halting nuclear tests as soon as possible, which, apart from the fact that they increase the danger of a war, cause great damage to all mankind and have a negative effect on the environment.

We believe that, together with the elimination of nuclear weapons, decisive measures should be taken to reduce conventional weapons, troops, and military expenditures. Taking concrete actions in this respect, on the basis of a national referendum which enabled the whole nation to give its opinion, Romania unilaterally proceeded to a 5 percent cutback of its arms, troops, and military expenditures, and called on all countries, particularly the European countries -- in which the strongest military arsenals are concentrated -- to proceed to such measures as soon as possible. We have always believed and we continue to believe that in the current situation, decisive measures should be taken to pass from talks to deeds and to concrete disarmament actions and measures.

In this context, I would like to stress that Romania hails and appreciates the initiatives and actions of India and of the "Group of the Six Countries for Peace and Disarmament" -- to which your country also belongs -- to completely eliminate all nuclear weapons, to halt nuclear tests, and to prevent the expansion of weapons into outer space.

Our country actively militates to strengthen peace and develop good-neighborliness in the Balkans and to turn this region into a zone free of nuclear and chemical weapons, and free of foreign military bases. We support the establishment of such zones in the northern and central parts of Europe, as well as in other regions of the world, including the Indian Ocean region.

We resolutely speak out for the elimination of force and the threat of force from interestate relations, for finding solutions to all the conflicts that exist in various parts of the world -- the Middle East, Central America, Asia, and other regions included -- solely through political means, through negotiations, in the spirit of full equality and mutual respect for independence and national sovereignty.

We actively support the struggle for Namibia's independence waged by the Namibian people under SWAPO [South West African People's Organization]. We condemn South Africa's racist, apartheid policy and that country's aggressive actions against other independent and sovereign countries in that region.

Starting from the reality that the worsening world economic crisis has led to a considerable worsening of the developing countries' situation -- whose foreign debt amounts to almost a trillion dollars -- Romania actively militates for finding overall solutions to the problems of underdevelopment, including the problem of these countries' foreign debts, and for establishing a new world economic order based on full equality and equity, which should ensure the more rapid progress of backward countries and, at the same time, ensure a harmonious development of all countries. In this respect, we speak out for the organization of an international conference within the United Nations, which should be attended by both developing and developed countries, with each having equal rights.

Generally, taking into consideration the complex character of the international situation, Romania believes that all countries, particularly the small and medium sized countries, the developing and nonaligned countries -- which make up the majority of the world and are directly interested in a policy of peace, cooperation, and independence -- should actively participate, under conditions of full equality, in finding solutions to the great problems of our times.

I take great pleasure in stressing the active cooperation between Romania and India in the international arena, including the Nonaligned Movement, and I express my belief that these relations will develop in the future in the interest of our peoples and the cause of peace, understanding, and detente throughout the world.

With this belief, I would like to raise a toast:

-- to your health Mr President;

-- to the health of Mr Vice President;

-- to the health of Mr Prime Minister;

-- to friendship and cooperation between Romania and India, and between the Romanian and Indian people;

-- to the progress, well-being, and happiness of the friendly Indian people;

-- to the health of all of you! (loud applause)

CEAUSESCU TOASTS PRESIDENT OF BURMA 14 MAR

AU181208 Bucharest SCIENTEIA in Romanian 15 Mar 87 pp 1, 3

["Toast by President Nicolae Ceausescu" at dinner given in his honor by Burmese President San Yu in Rangoon 14 March]

[Text] Esteemed Mr President, Esteemed Mrs San Yu, ladies and gentlemen: On behalf of myself and my wife, I want to express cordial thanks for the invitation to visit Burma and for the hospitality we are being given on the soil of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma. It gives me great pleasure to extend warm greetings and best wishes to you, Mr President, and to Mrs San Yu, as well as to all the friendly Burmese people.

The visit we are paying to Burma demonstrates the positive trend in relations between our countries, and the common desire to ensure new prospects for developing these relations. Although Romania and Burma are located a great distance apart, in our view, there are broad possibilities for our countries to develop positive cooperation, especially at an economic, technical, scientific, cultural, and international level, in the interest and to the benefit of both peoples, and to the cause of peace and understanding among nations. We are convinced that during the visit we shall reach understandings that will open up fresh prospects for Romanian-Burmese cooperation in broader areas.

The visit to your country is taking place at a time when the international situation continues to be very serious and complex as a result of the arms race and the persistence and even worsening of conflicts and tense situations in various parts of the world, and as a result of the world economic crisis that has constantly widened the great gaps between rich and poor countries. All this increases the danger of a world war that would inevitably turn into a nuclear war, and could actually destroy the whole of mankind.

Under the current circumstances, we believe that it is necessary for peace-loving peoples everywhere to unite their efforts and cooperate more closely to halt the dangerous trend toward confrontation and war, and to protect the supreme rights of peoples and nations to life, peace, and a free, independent, and dignified existence.

Taking into consideration that the basic problem of our time is safeguarding peace and proceeding to disarmament, Romania speaks out and actively struggles for the stage by stage elimination of the entire nuclear arsenal by the end of the current century, and for substantially reducing conventional weapons during this time span.

In this respect, our country has hailed and supports the Soviet Union's proposals regarding a separate approach to the problem of intermediate-range nuclear missiles in Europe. We expect that the United States will also come up with an appropriate response, so that an accord will be signed in this respect as soon as possible -- as a first step toward eliminating all nuclear weapons on this continent and toward a total elimination of nuclear arsenals.

Romania most firmly speaks out for the conclusion of an accord on halting nuclear testing given the serious danger posed by these tests for the whole of mankind.

Romania consistently struggles to halt all conflicts and situations of tension in various parts of the world and to solve all disputes between states solely by peaceful means and negotiations, by proceeding from the interests of peace and security and from the need for a free and independent development of all peoples, without any outside interference.

Our country believes that one of the most serious problems of the present-day world is the deepening of the world economic crisis that has affected all states in the world, and has particularly worsened the economic situation of the developing countries, and widened the gaps between rich and poor countries Romania speaks out and struggles for the organization of an international conference within the United Nations which should be attended on an equal footing by both the developing and developed countries in order to reach an appropriate accord on a global solution of the problems of underdevelopment, including the problem of the developing countries' foreign debts, and in order to establish a new world economic order.

The just and lasting solution of the great problems confronting our time requires equal participation by all states, irrespective of size and social system, in the international activity. An important role must be played by small- and medium-sized countries and by the developing and nonaligned countries which make up the great majority of the world and are directly interested in a policy of peace, independence, and equal cooperation among nations.

Life and facts tellingly demonstrate that the basic condition necessary for a normal development of relations between states, and the assertion of the policy of peace and cooperation, is firmly basing interstate relations on the principles of full equality, respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in domestic affairs and mutual advantage, and renunciation of the use or threat of force. Each people's right to choose its socioeconomic road of development freely, without any outside intereference, must be fully respected!

We greatly appreciate the fact that our countries share identical or very close viewpoints on many international issues and that there is active cooperation in promoting peace and cooperation.

Mr. President, being convinced that our visit to your country and the talks and understandings we will conclude will go down as an important contribution to strengthening friendship and cooperation between our countries and peoples, I want to toast:

Your good health, Mr President, and that of Mrs San Yu;

Friendship and cooperation between our countries and peoples;

The progress and prosperity of the friendly Burmese people;

Cooperation and peace throughout the world; and

The good health of all of you! (lively applause)

DER SPIEGEL INTERVIEWS PRESIDENT MIKULIC

DW231451 Hamburg DER SPIEGEL in German 23 Mar 87 pp 147-150

[Interview with FEC President Branko Mikulic by editors Klaus Reinhardt and Olaf Ihlau in Mikulic's Belgrade office; no date given]

[Text] SPIEGEL: Mr President, when you entered office less than a year ago, you promised you would improve the economy by introducing new concepts. Today the economy is worse than ever. Yugoslavia is facing economic collapse. Why have your programs not worked?

Mikulic: To begin with, your assessment is not correct. Last summer we submitted two packages of measures. We wanted to have a breathing space to bring about changes in the economic system, which were then supposed to stabilize the economy on a long-term basis. Those measures have increased production and exports, and they have dampened the increase in inflation.

SPIEGEL: But it has risen from less than 80 to 100 percent.

Mikulic: Yes. However, without our program it would have risen to 110-115 percent by late 1986. The consumer goods price increase has been slowed to 90 percent.

SPIEGEL: You mean, your government program has prevented worse from happening?

Mikulic: It was not easy. We were able to raise exports, in particular to Western markets, only in the second half of the year. You know that Yugoslavia is a debtor country. In 1981, we had foreign debts totalling roughly $21 billion. By the end of 1986 -- meaning in a period of 5 years -- we paid back $17.1 billion on the principle and $11.2 billion of the interest. However, that only allowed us to decrease our debt by a little more than $1 billion.

SPIEGEL: But your neighbor Romania is paying back more.

Mikulic: Romania also pays a higher price for that. We do not want to have a similar economic situation in our country.

SPIEGEL: That means that, like Brazil, you will have to suspend all interest payments if worse comes to worst.

Mikulic: No. We are not considering such steps, but we understand what Brazil has done. At any rate, Yugoslavia is one of those rare countries which have so far met all their obligations. We want to continue to do so in the future, but we believe that the creditor countries and the international institutions should show more understanding toward us.

SPIEGEL: During your talks in Bonn, do you want to negotiate on another rescheduling of debts?

Mikulic: The rescheduling of part of our credits is under way. Generally we think that we will be granted new long-term and intermediate-term credits allowing us to achieve higher growth rates and meet our obligations even better. Second, we think that markets in the creditor countries will be opened wider to Yugoslav exports, so as to allow us to earn more foreign currency.

SPIEGEL: Is that not an illusion? For example, you cannot even fully exploit your market quotas in the EC because you do not offer enough.

Mikulic: We have in Yugoslavia a broad palette of goods that can be sold in Western European markets. However, there is a whole system of protectionist measures and other obstacles in those countries. For exports into EC countries we have received a list of goods which is very disadvantageous for us.

SPIEGEL: Nonetheless, your exports have increased.

Mikulic: That is correct, but the sacrifice we have had to make has been very large. In order to pay our debts we had to conclude export deals that in reality caused us losses. In order to cover those losses, we had in turn to increase prices on the domestic market. That is one of the reasons why inflation is so high.

SPIEGEL: Some producers in your country refuse to export at all because they make higher profits on the domestic market.

Mikulic: That is correct. That is the very vicious cycle that we are now in. Export losses boost prices on the domestic market.

SPIEGEL: On the other hand, because of low productivity and high production costs, your goods are not competitive on the international market.

Mikulic: Those are our weak points, to be sure. However, if we had the same conditions as other countries regarding exports, the state of affairs would be different. How would you, for example, explain the measures taken by the EC during the Chernobyl crisis?

SPIEGEL: You mean the ban on imports of agricultural products? That also applied to other countries...

Mikulic: ... but not to Italy and Austria. To us it seemed as if the Soviet Union had sent the whole Chernobyl contamination in pipes directly to Yugoslavia, contaminating only our country, but no other neighboring countries.

SPIEGEL: But the same thing happened to the Eastern bloc countries.

Mikulic: What gives you the idea that Yugoslavia belongs to the East bloc? We are independent and nonaligned. We think that they were political considerations.

SPIEGEL: That cannot be ruled out in view of the EC agricultural surplus. The people in Brussels were happy to have found a pretext against the further influx of agricultural products.

Mikulic: I am of the opinion that pressure has been exerted, politically and economically. I find that it is not good.

SPIEGEL: Workers' self-management was once the achievement of Yugoslav socialism. In the meantime the model is threating to become stuck in a thicket of regulations, and it has aggravated Yugoslavia's economic crisis even more. Is it still valid for the current industrial association?

Mikulic: Absolutely. We are convinced that Yugoslavia will have no future without self-management. The purpose of workers' self-management is for the workers to make decisions themselves. This idea of cooperation has also been recognized in the West.

SPIEGEL: In the meantime, however, the euphoria has cooled off considerably.

Mikulic: That may be so in the West. We do not want to offer the model to anybody. Naturally, there have been difficulties in the course of development. Particularly the reduction of the state's influence has not made as much headway as we had thought. That has slowed the development of self-management.

SPIEGEL: May we contrast that with an assessment made not by a dissident, but by Leo Mates, one of your party theoreticians? He says: "Workers' democracy never works, management is decisive to everything," and that management is in the hands of foolish and malicious apparatchiks.

Mikulic: As to the second part of that statement, I am not of the same opinion. It is never good to speak about people in such a general way. Basically however, we are all of the same opinion in the country: etatism [etatismus] and the state bureaucracy has handicapped and stopped self-management.

SPIEGEL: Well, the system is good, but it does not work, something that can be seen in the increasing strikes.

Mikulic: I would not say that it does not work. It depends on the plant one is in. In our country there is considerable criticism of how self-management works. However, if we held a referendum on self-management, certainly nobody in this country would want to renounce it. The same is true of our other basic principles: freedom, independence, a nonaligned foreign policy, and a federative social system. There is no alternative for us.

SPIEGEL: One of your leading economic theoreticians, professor Branko Horvat from Zagreb, recently suggested strengthening the position of the government again in relation to the republics and provinces. Do you consider a return to centralism a possiblity in order to solve economic problems more easily?

Mikulic: No, I do not believe so. Moreover, one must differentiate between natural integration of economic funtions and central state actions in regulation economic life.

SPIEGEL: In other words; nothing will change?

Mikulic: It will. Bear in mind that in the second part of the seventies we were living under the illusion that we had everything, that everything was there -- but it was only with the help of great financial credits Yugoslavia had taken abroad. We consumed more than we could afford realistically. That was the time we made a number of wrong investmtents in industrial installations for which we must pay dearly now.

SPIEGEL: And nobody controlled expenditures.

Mikulic: The technological concepts to be developed were not coordinated. Everybody bought licenses for himself...

SPIEGEL: To every republic an automobile plant?

Mikulic: We were lucky that did not happen. In any case we have more automobile plants than is necessary.

SPIEGEL: Who was mainly responsible for those errors? Is that criticism of the final phase of the Tito era? Or is the issue still taboo?

Mikulic: There are no issues that are taboo, and we have analyzed the period you mentioned thoroughly. At that time other countries also handled foreign credits generously. Had we used that capital in a better way, we would certainly have been in a different situation today. At the time I belonged to the leadership and I still remember President Tito's warning that we should economize like many other countries, and that we should adapt ourselves to using domestic energy sources. At that time, however, oil was still cheap, and there was the thesis that coal production was obsolete.

SPIEGEL: That something must change structurally can be seen not only in the economy, but also in the nationalities policy. The Slovenes and Croats are not prepared to share the foreign currency they have earned with the poor republics. The Serbs demand their old hegemony. In Kosovo, Albanians have fought for years for more independence. Is Yugoslavia falling apart?

Mikulic: There is no foreign currency that could be called Slovenian, Croatian, Bosnian, or Serbian currency. There is an influx of foreign currency through individual exporters. Such firms are engaged in export with the support of all of Yugoslavia, not just that of individual republics.

SPIEGEL: At the last party congress you criticized the egoistic interests of individual republics with the beautiful sentence: "Everyone fights up to the seventh digit behind the comma for his part of the schnitzel." Would it not be more reasonable to transform Yugoslavia into a confederation?

Mikulic: No, I do not think so. I am for fighting egoistic interests. However, we have gotten into this fix together and we must look for a way out together.

SPIEGEL: Slovenian papers have referred to the fear that the lasting economic crisis could force Yugoslavia to depend more heavily on the East bloc -- the Soviet Union. You recently gave a speech in the Parliament in which you mentioned the possibility of a strategic turnaround. Was that supposed to be a warning to the West?

Mikulic: Yugoslavia will never, for any amount of money, give up its position as a free, independent, and nonaligned country. The change you mentioned deals with a certain degree of technological development the Third World countries have achieved, and their capability of saving themselves from new colonization because of technological backwardness. We, too, must seek our place in the sun. However, that does not mean that we will give up our independence.

Why is "Eureka", for example, not open to Yugoslavia? They know in Western Europe that we want to cooperate in that technological development program. That would be a help to us, and nobody would have to fear that we would pass on the technology we got there to others. Yugoslavia has never done anything like that.

SPIEGEL: Any economic reform must remain a patchwork if you do not permit simultaneous political democratization. How far do you want to go there?

Mikulic: In 1974 we introduced great reforms with a new Constitution in our political system. Naturally, there are still shortcomings that we are trying to correct through constitutional changes. The goal is further democratization of society and a strengthening of self-management.

SPIEGEL: For many that is still not enough. The Serbian Academy of Sciences demanded in a memorandum a multiparty system for Yugoslavia. Some in Slovenia even go so far as to call the leadership role of the party and of Marxism-Leninism into question. So a number of Yugoslav critics are out to change the system.

Mikulic: Up to now we have not been able -- and the discussion began at the 6th party congress in 1952 -- to adapt [umzustellen] the leading role of the party in a one-party system to the conditions of pluralism of self-managing interests.

One reason is that the political system we chose actually does not work the way we thought it would. But the people who now call the leading role of the party in question are aspiring to something completely different: They want to sweep the League of Communists completely out of the political scene. However, that is an illusion.

SPIEGEL: A few years ago there were comparatively few dissidents, just Milovan Djilas and few more. Today, however, the opposition has strengthened, qualitatively and quantitatively.

Mikulic: Only — what do they want? I come from Bosnia-Herzegovina, a republic with many nationalities. When I was 15 I joined the partisans, and I experienced more death than joy as a child. All bourgeois parties before the war tried to split up the people, to cause confrontation among the peoples of Yugoslavia. Only the Communist Party proceeded differently. It organized, with a program of brotherhood and unity of all peoples, the revolt and the liberation of our country.

SPIEGEL: That boils down to this: Those who call the leading role of the "League of Communists" into question destroy Yugoslavia's unity.

Mikulic: No, I did not mean that. I want to draw a lesson from history, and I ask myself how a multiparty system can constitute an alternative for us in view of the terrible experiences we have had in our country's history involving 1.7 million victims?

SPIEGEL: Those who protest today in Slovenia or Serbia would be imprisoned if they did that in your home republic of Bosnia, which is considered dogmatic.

Mikulic: In my view the memorandum of the Serbian Academy of Sciences and the opinions published in NOVA REVIJA are political pamphlets pursuing Yugoslavia's political destabilization. I would not characterize them in any other way.

Regarding the national demography, Slovenia is our most homogeneous republic. That means that a nationalist incident in Slovenia would have fewer dangerous consequences than in Bosnia with its mixed national structure. Three different peoples and about 30 nationalities live there.

SPIEGEL: We understand that. Noentheless, are the authors of the Serbian memorandum public enemies?

Mikulic: I would not generalize that way. However, I am convinced that the people who are behind it want to destabilize Yugoslavia and certainly also have connections with various reactionary centers abroad. You mentioned Djilas earlier....

SPIEGEL: Whom you do not love. We know that.

Mikulic: No. The point is not whether we love him or not.

SPIEGEL: After all, he has his passport back, but his books are still prohibited.

Mikulic: While we are talking about Djilas -- who to me is a first-class traitor, a traitor par excellence. I can give you a NEW YORK TIMES article that says that the CIA organized the publication of his book "The New Class" in the United States. I can show you the same connections that others have.

SPIEGEL: What are you going to do about the public enemies? Recently the party presidium talked about anticommunist "bridgeheads" in Yugoslav society. Do you want to blow them up now and pursue a tougher course -- just like at the beginning of the seventies?

Mikulic: If those people were to organize themselves to overthrow the consititutional system in our country, we would do the same thing that you would do in your country if the communists were to threaten your constitutional system.

SPIEGEL: They can take part in elections. They always lose terribly in such elections.

Mikulic: But why are they not allowed to work in the public sector, since we are talking about human rights? Everybody should look at his own pot more closely.

Well, there should be no illusions at home or abroad about our intention to defend our system -- by all means. Our Constitution also says that. We cannot accept a dialogue about whether Yugoslavia will continue to be a federative country or not.

SPIEGEL: You intend to proceed "by all means." Will the number of dissidents in Yugoslavia's prisons be growing before long?

Mikulic: I did not say that we would proceed against those people by all means, but that we would defend our constitutional order by all means. Those people alone are no threat to our order. They would need the help of a foreign power to do that. We will not tolerate that.

SPIEGEL: Do you mean by "all means" to include the military?

Mikulic: I said by all means. That includes the military. Nobody should harbor any illusions about that.

SPIEGEL: What will you do if your concept of improving the economic situation, as well as your political ideas, fails because of Yugoslavia's structural problems? Will you give it up and resign, as your predecessor Milka Planinc wanted to do?

Mikulic: I did not apply for the position, and it was not advertised. I have been in office for 10 months, and it was clear to me what would be in store for me. However, being an incorrigible optimist I am convinced that we are pursuing the right course and we will find a way out of the crisis.

SPIEGEL: Mr President, we thank you for the interview.

SUCCESS EXPECTED IN TALKS ON RESCHEDULING DEBT

LD202308 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2145 GMT 20 Mar 87

[Text] Belgrade, March 20 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslavia will continue to strive to regularly service its external debt. The talks with representatives of Yugoslavia's 16 creditor countries, set for March 30 in Paris, are expected to result in agreement on the second stage of re-scheduling of the country's debt, Yugoslav Federal Secretary for Finance Svetozar Rikanovic told a press conference for foreign correspondents here today.

Rikanovic said that representatives of the 16 creditor countries will be acquainted with Yugoslavia's economic situation and efforts being made to improve it.

He also said that the level of the Yugoslav debt is being maintained at 19-20 billion dollars. Expressed in dollars, the debt has nominally risen, he said, and added that if all the world's debtors serviced their debts as regularly as Yugoslavia, foreign creditors could rest assured.

GOVERNMENT HOPES FOR IMPROVED RELATIONS WITH EEC

LD191726 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1529 GMT 19 Mar 87

[Text] Belgrade, March 19 (TANJUG) -- In view of the common interest of the European Community (EC) members and Yugoslavia for stable, long-term development and strengthening of mutual relations, officials in Belgrade expect a positive reaction from the EC member countries' prime ministers and the EC commission to the message recently sent to them by Yugoslav Prime Minister Branko Mikulic, Yugoslav Government spokesman Aleksander Stanic said at a regular press conference here today.

He explained that Mikulic's message points to the unfavorable development of Yugoslavia-EC relations, and the need for the engagement of both sides to halt such a trend an seek ways to promote mutual cooperation, in accordance with the interests of both sides.

Sanic also said that after the delivery of Mikulic's message, Yugoslav Deputy Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Budimir Loncar was invited for talks with the EC Commission's top officials and its president Jacques Delors late last February. During the talks, both sides noted the need for a qualitative turn in the development of mutual cooperation, its strengthening, expansion and diversification, on the basis of the principles of the Belgrade Declaration of 1976 and the institutional framework offered by the 1980 agreement on cooperation.

Stanic said that Yugoslav Government member Oskar Kovac will leave for Brussels next week, when Yugoslav-EC negotiations on the second protocol on financial cooperation begin, for talks on questions of mutual interest with a number of the EC Commission's top officials.

As a result of these contacts and exchanges of views, Stanic said that existing difficulties are expected to be surmounted and conditions created for the promotion of mutual economic cooperation in accordance with the adopted principles and interests of both sides.

FRG ECONOMIC TIES DEEMED 'SUCCESSFUL'

LD232355 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1850 GMT 23 Mar 87

[Text] Belgrade, March 23 (TANJUG) -- Economic cooperation between Yugoslavia and the Federal Republic of Germany recorded a successful development in 1986 and early this year, as Yugoslav Federal Government member Radovan Makic and state secretary in the F.R.G. Ministry of Economics Dieter von Wuerzen, co-chairmen of the joint committee for economic cooperation, assessed in Belgrade today.

The Makic-Wuerzen talks were held as part of preparations for the talks later this month between Yugoslav Federal Premier Branko Mikulic and Bonn Chancellor Helmut Kohl.

Makic and Wuerzen assessed that the bilateral commodity exchange was expanding, but with the Yugoslav side further recording a high deficit. The two sides agreed that the deficit problem should primarily be resolved through increased Yugoslav exports.

The volume and structure of the bilateral industrial and technical-technological cooperation, technology transfer and joint investments could, as assessed, be substantially expanded and diversified. In that context, concrete possibilities for joint investments in [word indistinct], infrastructure, agriculture and other sectors were pointed up.

The Yugoslav side sought Bonn's support in the coming talks on a trade agreement with the European Community and in Yugoslavia's request for its wider participation in concrete programmes of the European high-technology research programme Eureka.

It was agreed that, during Mikulic's visit to Bonn, an agreement on avoiding double taxation be signed and the talks on protecting investments from non-commercial risks be continued.

Makic and Wuerzen agreed also on the resumption of the talks on the Federal Republic's investments in the fund for the reintegration of Yugoslav workers returning home after temporary employment in the Federal Republic.

RADIO ASSAILS IRANIAN REPORTS ON MUSLIMS

LD191148 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1013 GMT 19 Mar 87

[Text] Belgrade, March 19 (TANJUG) -- The untrue presenting of the position of Muslims in Yugoslavia, often met in the Iranian press of late, is a proof of Iran's religious leaders being bothered by statements from members of the Islamic religious community in Yugoslavia of their enjoying a full freedom in manifesting their religious feelings of of their life being in harmony with members of other religions in Yugoslavia. Quite a bother to the Iranian press is maybe the fact that Islamic fundamentalism has not met with a favourable response among Yugoslavia's Muslims, Radio Yugoslavia added in a commentary.

The commentary came up in response to KEYHAN international, a Tehran daily which is serializing "Muslims in Yugoslavia -- Seeking for Justice," the book of a certain Mashtaq Parker. In the book, Yugoslavia's Muslims are untruly presented as being deprived of their rights, as being on the lowest rung of economic and political ladder, as being prevented from voicing their religious feelings.

Observing that any polemic is without purpose with those who obviously turn a deaf ear to the truth, Radio Yugoslavia quoted statistics having it that, since World War Two, about 800 mosques have been built or rebuilt in Yugoslavia (some of which are viewed as the highest achievements of modern Islamic architecture), that four Muslim religious secondary or high schools and a Muslim faculty of divinity are to be found in Yugoslavia.

On all of this, the commentary pointed out, representatives of Yugoslavia's Muslim religious community speak on international Islamic gatherings, but Iranian dignitaries in presence obviously do not want to hear the truth.

A militant version of Islam Iran wants to export is unacceptable to any Muslim who knows even if only a bit of his religion's principles, Radio Yugoslavia said in its commentary.

The idea of Iran's religious leaders about creating a state that would encompass all the world's Muslims is thought of in a majority of Muslim countries as being an utopia, the radio recalled.

The articles in which is spoken ill of Muhammad's followers who "think otherwise" are really aimed to give vent to the feelings of nervousness caused among the Iranian leaders about such responses from Muslims in the world, the commentator claimed.

TIRANA TELEVISION EMITTING 'AGGRESSIVE SIGNAL'

AU181355 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 27 Feb 87 p 9

[Ljubomir Djikamovic report: "Who Is 'Shifting' Our Borders"]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] We have heard warnings from some experts, including some with an international reputation, that high-power transmitter centers have been under construction in Albanian territory along the Yugoslav border for years, without customary international cooperation. This being so, we heard questions in the past and again recently from people and experts wondering why our radio relay transmitters, including the Bjelsanica transmitter on Channel 12, do not work at the full power allowed under international conventions. The Yugoslav transmitters on Bjelsanica have been working far below its permitted power for a number of years, and this contributes to an "aggressive signal" from Tirana Television being able to penetrate to parts of Yugoslav territory. [passage omitted]

Asked why the Bjelasnica transmitter on Channel 12 works at reduced power, Vladimir Radoman, chief republican inspector for radio and telegraph and telephone communications, said that this question "should first be posed to the responsible people at Titograd Television because, as regards state organs and international conventions, there are no obstacles to the Yugoslav transmitter on Bjelasnica working at full permitted power. According to Radoman it is certain that the Bjelasnica transmitter works at a third of a fourth of the permitted power.

Asked to commend on the opinions of some electronics specialists and political scientists to the effect that "the Yugoslav border toward Albania has, for practical purposes, been shifted in the air," Inspector Radoman said that "radio frequency space is a limited natural resource and the answer to such and similar questions is provided by this space being taken, flouting international conventions."

FEC MEETS ON ECONOMY, INTERVENTION LAW

LD240014 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1851 GMT 23 Mar 87

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 23 Mar (TANJUG) -- We must insist on a consistent enforcement of the law that imposes temporary restrictions on the distribution of that portion of social funds earmarked for personal incomes and joint consumption. Under the law, this part of the social fund must not this year exceed the growth rate of labor productivity. By doing this, the Federal Executive Council will provide conditions for implementing the 1987 resolution and the commitments from the long-term program of economic stabilization relating to this issue. There is a unanimous agreement in all environments as to the purpose of the law. It is of exceptional importance that all subjective forces play a far greater role in the efforts to implement the Yugoslav Assembly's declared policy. Delegate assemblies and their organs, management and self-managing bodies and the relevant bodies of control should have particular roles and responsibilities in this.

This was said at today's session of the Federal Executive Council (presided over by Janez Zemljaric) which discussed a report on the way the above-mentioned law is being enforced.

According to the Federal Secretariat for Information, the Federal Executive Council came to a conclusion that the relevant federal organs should reexamine the law's effect on organizations engaged in seasonal work, organizations with long manufacturing cycle, and on organizations which in 1986 distributed income in a responsible and economical way. If the need arises, these organs are expected to suggest what changes should be made.

It was said during a debate at the session that the January and February personal income trends as well as production trends reinforced the need for the adoption of this intervention law. The law itself has set in motion a social action designed to thwart drastic disruptions that would be difficult to rectify, and that would jeopardize the fulfillment of the vital goals set in the 1987 resolution. In some environments, it was stressed, the enforcement of the law was met with misunderstanding and even resistance, provoked not only by inadequate information, but by an established practice of sharing unrealized revenue, and in some environments by inertia on the part of management structures. Shortcomings have also been encountered in the functioning of the legal system, resulting in inconsistencies in implementing laws passed by the SFRY Assembly, thus threatening the realization of the declared policy. In some areas the application of the intervention law seemed to have been guided by the logic that only those provisions of the law that satisfied the narrow interests of certain management and political structures should be implemented. This led to a lack of uniformity in the enforcement of the law.

The FEC agreed on the need for organized and creative work on improving social contracts, self-management agreements, and their effects by instilling the spirit, essence, and objectives of the 13th LCY Congress resolutions and of the stances adopted at the 24th session of the LCY Central Committee into the self-management enactments. This would create an atmosphere conducive to the consistent implementation of the principle of remuneration according to work, and would also bring personal spending on a level with disposable income.

The FEC recommended that the relevant republican and provincial organs should again look into the ways of readjusting the size of the guaranteed personal income and of providing funds for their payments. [passage omitted]

The Federal Executive Council also discussed the issue and policy of protection against air pollution. It also defined the measures to improve the situation in this area. It was said that air quality in the country was seriously threatened, since uncontrolled emission of large amounts of poisonous matter continued. The existing measures of controlling air pollution are inadequate at all levels, from the Federation to the republics and provinces. There is a great amount of doubling up, while some important measures fail to be taken at all. The FEC therefore suggested that uniform measures should be introduced to regulate air pollution control.

The FEC also outlined the platform for the official return visit by Branko Mikulic, president of the Federal Executive Council, to the FRG on 26 and 27 March. [passage omitted]

MIKULIC CALLED ON TO EXPLAIN INTERVENTION LAW

LD211512 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1333 GMT 21 Mar 87

[Text] Kastel Stari, 21 Mar (TANJUG) -- The Presidium of the Municipal Trade Union Council of Kastel will ask the higher-level Trade Union organs to call on the FEC president and on the president of the Yugoslav Trade Union Federation to publicly explain the procedure under which the Intervention Law on restricting the use of a part of social funds for workers' personal incomes and joint expenditure was adopted. Although FEC President Branko Mikulic recently submitted to the SFRY Assembly an extensive report precisely on the law, he should nevertheless be asked to publicly explain the motives and reasons behind the law's enforcement and also the objectives to be achieved by the implementation of the law. Members of the Presidium of the Kastel Municipal Trade Union Council are of the view that until an explanation is made the law should not be implemented.

By accepting this decision, the Presidium of the Kastel Municipal Trade Union Organization endorsed the conclusions of the town's coordinating committee for monitoring the enforcement of the social contract on income distribution. The document on the conclusions clearly states that, despite its good intentions, the Intervention Law has created exceptionally complicated problems as it in fact stimulates low productivity, excessive incomes, inflation and prices rise.

BREAD PRICES INCREASED IN PRISTINA

LD231115 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1011 GMT 23 Mar 87

["Bread Prices Go Up in Pristina" -- TANJUG headline]

[Text] Pristina, 23 Mar (TANJUG) -- Bread and buns are being sold in Pristina at new prices starting today.

Standard semiwhite bread and the special "Pristina" loaf cost 200 dinars. The price of special 700-gram bread rolls is 290 dinars, while a loaf of French bread is 130 dinars. The most expensive type of bread is the Kosovo flat round bread, which costs 330 dinars; the cheapest is "black bread" at 90 dinars, the price of which has not changed.

DISSATISFIED TRANSPORTATION WORKERS HOLD STRIKE

LD232341 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1607 GMT 23 Mar 87

[Summary] Sanski Most, 23 Mar (TANJUG) -- Dissatisfied with low personal incomes, more than 175 drivers, mechanics and conductors of the Sanatrans transportation work organization stopped work this morning. Most of the employees of this collective receive monthly personal incomes of around 51,300 dinars.

POST, TELECOMMUNICATIONS CHARGES TO RISE

LD232346 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1428 GMT 23 Mar 87

[Summary] Belgrade, 23 Mar (TANJUG) -- At a press conference held today in the community of Yugoslav postal and telecommunications service organizations it was announced that as of 26 March postal and telecommunications service charges will go up by an average of 19.9 percent. The increase is explained by the difficult material position of the services and is expected to deal with the problem only partially.

ZAGREB REFINERY HALTS PRODUCTION 23-28 MAR

LD191945 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1747 GMT 19 Mar 87

[Summary] Zagreb, 19 Mar (TANJUG) -- Due to shortage of raw material and semimanufactured products from both domestic and foreign sources, delegates of the workers' council of the INA refinery of Zagreb decided to halt the production of industrial oils and lubricators between 23 and 28 March this year.

Since September 1986 the Zagreb refinery has not had a single letter of credit opened which would have ensured the provision of raw materials for production. In normal circumstances INA produces between 1,000 and 1,500 tonnes of industrial oils and lubricators. The current production fell to a mere 190 tonnes. The latest minimal demand of $3 million was met with understanding from the Croat Assembly and approved by business banks but it has still not been granted.

The consequences of this halt in production could be very serious since INA covers around 50 percent of the needs of the Yugoslav market.

SLOVENE TIMBER WORKERS DISCUSS PLANT'S FUTURE

LD191513 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1144 GMT 19 Mar 87

[Text] Celje, 19 Mar (TANJUG) -- The future of the Savinje timber plant, whose workers categorically rejected the proposed closure of their work organization, can be resolved through reorientating production, while the decision whether or not to allow some parts of the plant to continue work will depend on the production's economic justification.

This was emphasized at today's meeting at the Savinja timber plant -- the second meeting this week. The exceptionally difficult situation at the plant, which has amassed debts of over 9 billion dinars, threatens to leave about 400 workers unemployed if the plant closes. It was said today that about 70 Celje work organizations are looking into the possibility of employing those workers whose jobs are threatened.

## DEFENSE COMMITTEE VIEWS CONSTITUTIONAL CHANGES

LD231839 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1420 GMT 23 Mar 87

[Text] Belgrade, 23 Mar (TANJUG) -- The committee for national defense of the SFRY Assembly's Federal Chamber today endorsed the SFRY Presidency's proposal to begin work on the constitutional changes. Regarding this, the committee stressed the need for securing the continued and stable financing of the Yugoslav People's Army. During the debate, committee members pointed to the need for the new constitutional solutions to provide for proportional representation among the officers of the Yugoslav People's Army.

The committee members insisted that the constitutional changes must not alter any of the country's fundamental commitments but should contribute to their further promotion. According to Bogdan Tankosic, who presided over the session, it is necessary to oppose all those forces which advocate retrograde steps. As he put it, in no way can we allow the issues which we resolved through armed struggle to be raised again. One of these issues is, of course, the status of our Armed Forces, which some are trying to question.

Referring to the directions of the future development in the sector of weapons and military equipment manufacturing, the committee agreed that the military industry contributes to the country's industrial and economic development and that the research and development programs in this sphere are an integral part of the strategy of the country's technological development. It was also noted that cooperation with other countries in the military industry sphere contributes to the country's economic development and has reduced its technological dependence.

The committee also endorsed a proposal to introduce a standardization law as, it was said, it satisfies the needs of all-people's defense.